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SOVIET BLOC, SOUTH EUROPE RELATIONS EXAMINED

HK120401 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 86 pp 44-47

[Article by Bai Ding: "Relations Between South European Countries and the Soviet Union, East European Countries"]

[Text] Closer relations between East and West European countries have formed a major characteristic in East-West relations and in the present European situation. In the past, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta (called "south Europe" hereunder) made less contact with the Soviet Union and other East European countries than other West European countries. In recent years, this state of affairs has begun to change. South Europe has markedly increased its contacts with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and relations between the two sides have become closer. Although these developments do not constitute the most important factor in south European countries' foreign relations, they will be favorable to the further relaxation of the situation in Europe and in the Mediterranean region, and will form a noticeable factor in promoting the stability of the international situation. Thus we should pay attention to these developments.

I

Against the background of profound changes in south European countries, they began to increase contact with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and to actively advance the detente process between Eastern and Western Europe. The changes can be summarized as follows: First, the process of democratization is advancing; multi-party systems have been adopted; socialist parties have won power in the south European countries, and the political situation is relatively stable.

In the mid-1970's, Spain, Portugal, and Greece successively shook off the long-lasting autocratic and military rule in their countries and smoothly began the process of democratization. The authorities in these three countries took well-considered and steady measures. They have not only gradually restored Western-style parliamentary democracy and multi-party systems, but have also advanced social reforms which ensure the people's freedom of speech and assembly and terminated the numb political situation caused by previous autocratic rule. The political situation in these countries is rather stable. Governments changed frequently in Italy until 2 years ago, but the current government has been relatively stable since it was formed in August 1983, recording the longest lifetime of a government in the postwar period. The labor party in Malta has held power for 15 years. Socialists have successively become government heads in all the five south European countries. Although there are policy differences between them, they have begun consultations among themselves. The meeting of socialist prime ministers in south Europe and the socialist party conference in the European Community have been convened in Athens and Madrid respectively. The five countries have readjusted their domestic and foreign policies and adapted them to changes in the international situation. At home, they concentrate their efforts on restoring their economies, increasing production investment, reducing unemployment, and lowering the inflation rate. In the international arena, they pursue "Atlanticism" and take concerted actions with the United States in coping with the Soviet military threat. Spain has joined NATO. Greece also remains in NATO's military organization and Italy has begun to deploy the first batch of American missiles in Sicily.

However, a centrifugal tendency to keep the United States at a distance is also developing in these countries. Greece opposes the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe; Malta insists that U.S. and Soviet naval fleets withdraw from the Mediterranean; Italy has misgivings about the U.S. "star wars" plan and insists that it will take the same position with other West European allies; and Spain refuses to allow the United States to use its military bases to conduct actions hostile to Arab countries.

The development of this centrifugal tendency in South Europe will be favorable to the appearance of a multipolar world situation, and will enable South Europe to act as an independent and increasingly influential force on the international stage. Second, the unity of Europe is strengthening, the scope of European cooperation is expanding, and the role of Europe in world affairs is increasing. The European Economic Community concluded its 9-year-long arduous negotiations with Spain and Portugal in late March 1985, with both sides setting store by the common and overall interests of European countries. Italy played an active mediatory role in achieving the success of the negotiations when it acted as chairman of the community. Spain and Portugal finally became members of the European Community, increasing its total area by one-third and its population to 320 million people from 270 million. This also brought the system in countries on the north Mediterranean coast in line with the system in EC countries, terminating the separation and isolation of south European countries from the European Community. Spain and Portugal are situated in a strategic position between the European and African continents, and they have command of the mouth of the Mediterranean. These two countries have traditional relations with countries in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, and can also function as a bridge between the European Community and these regions. This will certainly increase the role of the European Community in world affairs.

Of course, the contradictions of interest and disputes over the issues of fishing, wine, olive oil, vegetables, and fruit inside the community will continue to exist and will become intense. However, the cooperation, consultations, and interdependence between the member countries in the community will effectively help overcome backward conditions in Greece, Portugal, Spain, and southern Italy. Malta has long been a country related with the European Community, and it is developing its relations with West European countries. The "Eureka" space plan initiated by France has been actively supported by Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece, and they all maintain that Europe should independently develop technology. At present, the European Community has some 350,000 scientist and technologists, or twice as many as in Japan and just 20 percent fewer than in the United States. At the same time, the community's research expenditure accounts for 20 percent of the world's total. However, because the community members did not coordinate their research projects and the functions of many institutions overlap, their huge investment may only yield modest results. Therefore, Italian Prime Minister Craxi has called on the community members to coordinate the use of their human and material resources to develop their own sophisticated technologies. The increase in the role of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece will undoubtedly give a great impetus to the development of European unity.

II

Developing relations between south Europe and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have the following characteristics: First, through pursuing the so-called "Eastern policy," south European countries are trying to effect political detente and gain economic benefit. They use political dialogue and economic interdependence to keep the Soviet Union within bounds, and they encourage the centrifugal tendency in East European countries. This enables south Europe to play a greater role in the changes in East-West relations.

In late 1983, the United States began to deploy missiles in Western Europe, and the Soviet Union suspended U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks. U.S.-Soviet relations became deadlocked and frigid, and tension also appeared in East-West relations. However, the five south European countries, did not see their relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe entering a "frozen period." They still tried to increase dialogue and contact and still actively sought a new way to relax tension between Eastern and Western Europe. Since 1984, Italian Prime Minister Craxi and Foreign Minister Andreotti have visited Hungary, the GDR, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, and Poland. Not long after Hoxha died, Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Kolti visited Albania, the first Western ministerial-level official to do so.

The Soviet Union and East European countries have also sent many officials to visit Italy. In order to break the deadlock caused by the deployment of missiles, former Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko made the first visit to Italy in 6 years. In the past 2 years, Italy frequently exchanged senior-level visits with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and such high-level diplomatic contacts were not seen in any previous postwar period. Greece, Spain, Portugal, and Malta also obviously developed relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The Greek president and prime minister have visited the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union in the past 2 years. Meanwhile, Greece reduced its troops stationed along the Greek-Bulgarian border, markedly relaxing tense relations between the two countries. Since 1984, Spanish King Carlos has visited the Soviet Union and Gromyko has visited Spain, thus improving Soviet-Spanish relations. After Andropov died, Portuguese Prime Minister Soares went to Moscow to attend the funeral, breaking the long-standing deadlock in relations between the two countries. Before resigning from office, Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff also visited Moscow, improving Malta's relations with the Soviet Union.

With the increase in political contact between south Europe and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, economic and trade relations between the two sides have also markedly developed. Italy is the third largest Western trade partner of the Soviet Union and Hungary. Italy imports large quantities of natural gas and oil from the Soviet Union and exports machinery, instruments, textiles, medicine, and metallurgical and chemical products to the Soviet Union. The volume of trade between the two countries reached as high as 4.46 billion rubles per year. In 1985, the two countries signed \$2 billion worth of trade contracts, according to which Italy will export whole sets of equipment for seamless steel tubing mills, leather processing plants, and footwear plants. Italy has also been developing its economic and trade relations with Yugoslavia. Italy has provided some loans for Yugoslavia, and bilateral trade has reached \$2 billion. Italy is also Albania's first Western trade partner. The two countries signed a trade agreement in 1984, planning to lay a submarine cable across the Adriatic Sea. Recently, Albania proposed increasing trade and restoring air services. Italy also expressed interest in these proposals. During a visit to Italy, the Albanian foreign trade minister met with Prime Minister Craxi and indicated that Albania highly values its relations with Italy. Meanwhile, Greece has also signed long-term economic, industrial, and technological cooperation agreements with the Soviet Union.

Second, south Europe and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe belong respectively to two sharply confronting blocs. Therefore they can only take modest steps to readjust their relations and need to review the results of each step before taking a new one. When developing their political relations, they have paid more lip service to each other and taken more cosmetic steps than steps which have achieved substantial results. So they will not make major breakthroughs for a fairly long time to come in this regard. The situation caused by the Yalta Agreement, in which Europe is divided into two confronting parts, will continue to exist for a long time. The distrust and misgivings between the two military blocs and between the two social systems are inveterate.

Greek Prime Minister Papandreou sometimes opposes some U.S. politics, so the Soviet Union has made great efforts to win over Greece. Senior officials of the two countries frequently exchange visits. However, there is more show than substance in their relations. As early as the 1950's, the Italian president began to visit the Soviet Union. Since then, the leaders of the two countries regularly exchange visits every few years, and the foreign ministers of the two countries exchange visits more frequently. However, political relations between the two countries have always been rather cool.

In May 1985, Prime Minister Craxi made a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union, and the two countries took this opportunity to play up the friendly atmosphere, but the two sides actually conducted a mere 4 hours of talks, and they talked economic more than political affairs. Spain and Portugal's political relations with the Soviet Union are even more frigid. In short, although south Europe has increased its contacts with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the development of their political relations is still very limited. As Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti said, a realistic attitude and modest steps are necessary when his country is developing relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

III

The process of developing south Europe's relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will be tortuous and slow, but south Europe will continue to advance this process. This tendency will become more obvious for the following reasons:

First, south European countries have political and economic contradictions with the United States. Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece are allies of the United States, and share common interest in security matters, but their alliance relations are not based on an equal footing. One side is trying to control the other, and the other side is trying to free itself from that control. Moreover, in the economic field, there is intense competition and sharp contradictions between the two sides. The Papandreou government in Greece is pursuing an "independent and diversified diplomatic policy" and attaches importance to maintenance of the national interest. Because it is discontented with the United States' attitude toward the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus, it sometimes assumes a posture of being at loggerheads with the United States and going along with the Soviet Union. When re-signing the agreements on military bases, Spain, Portugal, and Greece all raised their charges. Italy even signed an agreement on laying a gas pipeline with the Soviet Union without regard to the United States' obstructions and opposition. What should be particularly mentioned here is Italy's handling of the "Achille Lauro" incident and the event when U.S. fighters forced an Egyptian plane to land in Italy. In the handling of these incidents, Italy proceeded from the position of safeguarding the national interest and the dignity and sovereignty of the state, and did not make any concession regarding the United States' serious invasion of Italy's territorial air space, by lodging a protest against the United States. The fair and honest statement by Prime Minister Craxi to the Italian Parliament was praised and welcomed by parliamentarians and the public, and reflected public feelings in Italy.

Trade competition between the European Community and the United States has become so intense that the two sides are giving each other tit for tat. The United States raised import duties on European wheat products and the European Community immediately took countermeasures by raising import duties on American lemons and walnuts. Italy is one of the main victims of protectionism in the United States, as Italy exports a significant quantity of wheat products, textile goods, and leather shoes to the United States. Now, the "trade war" between the two countries has an ever wider scope and competition will become more intense.

Second, geopolitics is an important consideration. South Europe is situated on the flank of the two major military blocs and is adjacent to the Balkan countries of Yugoslavia, Albania, Romania, and Bulgaria. Moreover, it faces some hot spots in the Middle East and North Africa across the Mediterranean, where the United States and the Soviet Union are involved in intense open strife and veiled struggle. Once a nuclear war breaks out, south European countries will unavoidably become victims of the nuclear strike. Therefore, the five south European countries are always seriously concerned by the intense U.S.-Soviet contention in that region, and they are not willing to subject their fate to this situation and to become victims of the two superpowers' rivalry for world hegemony.

At the same time, in order to survive in the crack between the two superpowers, south Europe cannot merely rely on military strength to resist the Soviet Union, as its own strength is weak, its position is vulnerable and difficult, and it does not fully trust the "nuclear umbrella" provided by the United States. The development of the objective situation and the needs of their own interests will force them to take every opportunity to improve relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The five European countries are all small or medium-sized. They all want to play a role in European and world affairs. In particular, they want to play a mediatory and buffer role in the relaxation of relations between Eastern and Western Europe and between the East and the West. In May 1985, Italian Prime Minister Craxi visited Moscow and brought back a message that CEMA is willing to establish relations with the European Economic Community. Craxi also conveyed the Soviets' concern to the United States and asked Washington not to cling obstinately to its course on the issue of nuclear disarmament and space arms talks. The Soviet Union has long noticed that the Italian Government assumes a different attitude toward its disarmament proposals from that of the United States, and Gorbachev has sent a number of letters to Craxi since he took office.

Third, there are interdependent economic relations between south Europe and Eastern Europe. The economic development level in southern Europe is lower than other countries in Western Europe. They are also short of resources and have to rely on supply from the outside. The raw material supplies and product markets in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are greatly attractive to them. Thus they hope to do more business with the Soviet Union and East European countries so as to gain more economic benefit. Italy has to import more than 80 percent of its energy. Before the energy crisis in 1973, it imported cheap crude oil from the Middle East and North Africa. After that crisis, Italy adjusted its energy policy and decided to "diversify" its energy supply sources. It not only imported natural gas from Algeria and the Netherlands, but also began to import considerable quantities of natural gas and oil from the Soviet Union. At present, energy and raw materials account for some 90 percent of Italy's imports from the Soviet Union, and Italy's trade deficit with the Soviet Union has reached as high as 430 million lira, accounting for 23 percent of Italy's overall trade deficit. Although Italy is strongly discontented with this state of affairs, it is impossible for it to change the policy of importing energy from the Soviet Union. At present, some major Italian companies have been increasing their business with the Soviet Union. For example, the Illi Group of Italy has agreed to supply the Soviet Union with a whole seamless tubing plant with an annual output capacity of 700,000 tons. This is regarded as the biggest transaction between the East and the West in recent years. On the other side, small and medium-sized Italian enterprises are also trying to enter the Soviet markets. This is shown in the signing of some leather processing and footwear manufacturing contracts in recent months.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union and East European countries benefitted from the detente of the 1970's by getting \$26 billion in loans and importing \$30 billion worth of advanced equipment from the West. Now, they still need Western technologies and equipment as they are carrying out economic reforms and readjusting their economic structures. Italy and Spain have attained the world's advanced level in many scientific and technological fields, and their small and medium-sized enterprises are well developed technologically. The Soviet Union and East European countries are interested in doing business with them. Italy has technological advantages in the petrochemical, optical instruments, radar antenna, automobile, aircraft, marble, leather, food processing, and textile industries, and has cooperation relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries in these fields. In short, south European countries will continue to develop their economic relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries.

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also have political considerations in developing their relations with south Europe. The Soviet Union has always highly valued the strategic position of south Europe. The Mediterranean Sea is a springboard for it to expand its sphere of influence to Asia, Africa, and Europe. The Mediterranean region, in which the five south European countries are situated, is an area of complex and unstable factors. On the flank of Europe, the Soviet Union is readjusting its policy toward south Europe in order to win a more favorable position in its contention with the United States for the domination of the Middle East, North Africa, and the Mediterranean. Thus it is trying by every possible means to draw south European countries over to its side; to drive a wedge between south Europe and the United States; to bring pressure to bear on the United States through south Europe so as to weaken the United States' influence in south Europe and the peripheral regions of Europe. In order to safeguard stability and security in the Mediterranean region, the Malta Government for many years has been calling for the Mediterranean to be made a "non-nuclear region." A few years ago, the Soviet Union began to support Malta's non-aligned policy and its "non-nuclear Mediterranean region" slogan. This resulted in improved Soviet-Malta relations. Then, the Soviet Union established an embassy in Malta docks with the hope of gaining a foothold in the center of the Mediterranean Sea. Although Greece is sometimes at odds with the Soviet Union, Moscow has never given up its efforts to win Greece over.

East European countries are all small and medium-sized countries. Although they side with the Soviet Union on the major issue of war and peace, they have their own interests in mind. They believe that dialogue should replace confrontation between Eastern and Western Europe and that the two sides should increase contact and ease the tense situation. The centrifugal tendency in Eastern Europe is also obviously developing. In recent years, Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia have all developed relations with south Europe to different degrees. In April, 1985, Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, paid a visit to Italy -- his first visit to a NATO country. Hungary also takes a positive attitude in the development of relations with Western countries.

Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece are situated respectively on the three major peninsulas: The Appennino, the Iberian, and the Balkan; and Malta is situated at the center of the Mediterranean Sea. The strategic position of these five countries is greatly important. As the international situation is rapidly changing, the positive changes in these five countries and the development of their relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will produce immediate and far-reaching influence on the European and world situation, and this influence can never be underestimated.

LI PENG MEETS U.S. ENERGY SECRETARY HERRINGTON

OW131548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met John S. Herrington, U.S. secretary of energy, and his party at the state guesthouse here this evening. They discussed energy cooperation between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power, and leading members of the ministries of foreign affairs, and the nuclear, petroleum, and coal industries, as well as the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

Herrington arrived here March 11. Today he held talks with Qian Zhengying on the possibilities of bilateral cooperation in the power industry.

SPOKESMAN SAYS U.S. TO CONTINUE NUCLEAR TESTING

OW140724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 13 (XINHUA) -- White House spokesman Larry Speakes stated today the U.S. position on nuclear testing has not changed, and nuclear weapons remain for the foreseeable future an important element of the U.S. deterrent force. This is the first U.S. reaction to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement today that he will continue his country's unilateral nuclear test moratorium indefinitely as long as the United States does not set off a test blast.

In a letter to the six world leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece, Gorbachev also repeated his call for negotiations on a permanent, comprehensive test ban treaty and said the Soviet Union was willing to discuss on-site verification measures. The Soviet Union announced its test moratorium on August 6 last year, to continue through December. It was then extended until March 31 before today's announcement.

Speakes said the Soviets "have made rapid gains." "It is necessary for us and our allies to conduct tests in the near future," he said.

He said the United States places a high priority on improved means of verification and "on-site measurement of such nuclear explosions is central to our verification policy."

Meanwhile, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said in an interview with the "BALTIMORE SUN" newspaper that the recent U.S. House vote calling for test ban negotiations undercut American efforts to achieve an overall arms control accord. He said it "wouldn't be fair" for the United States to be required to stop testing "until we've made the same tests comparatively... that they have made with their new and improved modernized weapons."

REAGAN REJECTS APPROVAL OF NUCLEAR TREATIES

OW131849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today rejected the idea to call for approval of two pending nuclear treaties with the Soviet Union and said arms control efforts should first focus on reducing nuclear weapons and guaranteeing that there is no cheating. In a letter to the U.S. Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole, Reagan urged the Senate to reject a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on February 26 which calls for immediate ratification of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, and the resumption of talks on a comprehensive test ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

Reagan said the actions called for by the House resolution "do not serve the interests of the United States, our allies and our friends." He added they would "undercut the initiatives I have proposed to make progress on nuclear test limitations issues, and they would set back prospects on a broad range of arms control efforts, including the achievement of deep, stabilizing and verifiable arms reductions." Reagan said in the letter that "any limitations on nuclear testing must be compatible with our security interests and must be effectively verifiable," adding that "for the foreseeable future, the security of the United States, its friends and its allies must rely upon a credible and effective nuclear deterrent."

The threshold treaty was signed in 1974 by U.S. President Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. It would limit all underground nuclear weapons tests to a maximum yield of 150 kilotons, the explosive equivalent of 150 tons of TNT. The peaceful explosions pact was signed in 1976 by U.S. President Gerald Ford and Brezhnev. It would extend the threshold limit to all peaceful nuclear explosions. Neither has been ratified by the Senate. The House resolution is not binding but Reagan objected to Senate passage, which is possible.

U.S. EXPLAINS REDUCTION OF USSR UN DIPLOMATS

OW140238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The United States today explained it had ordered the cutback of Soviet diplomats at the United Nations because the Soviet Union violated an "implicit obligation" to limit its personnel to a reasonable number.

In a written statement, the U.S. State Department said the implicit limits on the size of a foreign mission to the United Nations is outlined in Article 46 of the 1975 Vienna Convention on International Organizations.

The U.S. Government informed the Soviet Mission on March 7 that its personnel must be reduced from 275 to 170 by 1988. The Soviet Union protested the action and called it an "illegitimate demand." It also warned that Soviet-U.S. relations could be seriously damaged by the U.S. order.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Vasilii Safronchuk, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Mission to the U.N., told reporters this morning the Soviets would ask the host country relations committee to "condemn the illegal action" of the U.S. Government in "arbitrarily ordering such a reduction." Safronchuk said the Soviet Union also would ask the committee "to formulate requests to the United States to reconsider its decision and sort it out in a legal way." The ambassador said that "the U.S. action is arbitrary, unfounded and constitutes a flagrant violation of its obligations as the host country."

The host country relations committee was to meet this afternoon to discuss the issue.

MARCOS FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS TO BE RELEASED

OW131958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Washington, March 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker said Wednesday that the Reagan administration has decided to give the Philippine Government and the U.S. Congress copies of 1,500 financial documents brought to Hawaii by ex-Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today. The documents have been under the custody of the United States Customs Services. The Philippine Government has estimated Marcos' fortune to be as high as 10 billion dollars, an amount equal to almost 40 percent of the nation's foreign debt of 26 billion dollars.

ARKHIPOV LEAVES MOSCOW FOR BEIJING 14 MAR

OW140924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 14 (XINHUA) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Arkhipov, first chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left Moscow today for Beijing to attend the first meeting of the Sino-Soviet Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ivan Silayev, vice chairman of the council, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

GORBACHEV ANNOUNCES CONTINUED MORATORIUM

OW131704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced here today that the Soviet Union will not conduct nuclear tests after March 31 unless the United States does. Gorbachev made this statement in his return letter to the leaders of six countries including Argentina, India and Tanzania, who in a letter recently to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev, called on the two superpowers to cease any nuclear tests before another summit.

This is the second extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The moratorium had originally been for the period from August 6 to the end of 1985 and from January 1 to March 31.

SPACESHIP LAUNCHED FOR RENDEZVOUS WITH 'MIR'

OW131626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today launched spaceship Soyuz T-15 carrying two cosmonauts who will rendezvous with Soviet space station Mir (meaning peace in Russian), which was launched into space on February 20, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today. The craft was launched into slightly overcast sky above the Baikonur space base in Kazakhstan in Soviet Central Asia, at 3:33 p.m. Moscow time (12:33 a.m. GMT), TASS said.

Commander Leonid Kizim and engineer Vladimir Solovev are the two cosmonauts. This is the 44-year-old Kizim's third space flight. Considered a Soviet space hero, Kizim's first flight was in 1980, the second in 1984. This is the second space flight for 40-year-old Solovev. He made his first space flight, lasting 237 days, in 1984 as flight engineer of the spaceship Soyuz T-10 and of the orbital station Soyuz-7.

SOVIET SOCIETIES MARK LIN BOQU BIRTH CENTENARY

OW120339 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The centenary of the birth of veteran Chinese revolutionary Lin Boqu was marked at an evening party here today organized by the Union of Societies for Friendship and Culture and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Lin, a famous activist of the Chinese Communist Party, was born in 1886 and died in 1960.

Yuriy Galenovich, vice-director of the Far-East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, detailed Lin's whole life at the meeting. Sergey Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, also attended the party.

PRC-UK PRESS COMMUNIQUE ON HONG KONG TALKS

OW140828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Hong Kong, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Following is a press communique on the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group Meeting issued here today.

The Sino-British Joint Liaison Group held its third meeting in Hong Kong from March 11 to 14, 1986. The meeting reviewed with satisfaction the work of the group in its first year. The two sides continued, in a spirit of friendly cooperation, discussion in depth on the relevant issues and achieved positive results. The group further discussed means to ensure the continued participation of Hong Kong as a special administrative region in the general agreement on tariffs and trade as well as arrangements relating to international trade in textiles, and reached an identity of views on how this question will be solved and the steps towards its solution. The two sides agreed that concrete measures will be taken in this respect.

The group continued detailed discussions on travel documentation for Hong Kong residents and related matters: they reached agreement on the terms of a right of abode endorsement. The two sides confirmed that identity cards issued in Hong Kong before July 1, 1997 will, as from that date, continue to be used until they are replaced by identity cards issued by the special administrative region government. The two sides also agreed in principle that certificates of identity issued in Hong Kong before July 1, 1997 will, as from that date, continue to be used, as a transitional arrangement. They will continue to exchange views on relevant details.

The group further discussed the question of international rights and obligations affecting Hong Kong and decided to set up a standing sub-group of experts, with its principal base in Hong Kong, to assist in the related work. The two sides also had a preliminary exchange of views on the establishment of a Hong Kong shipping register.

The group decided that the next meeting would take place in London from July 22 to 25, 1986.

CPPCC DELEGATION MEETS THAI GOVERNMENT HEADS

OW131733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Bangkok, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Sitthi Sawetsila, acting chairman of the ruling Social Action Party, said here today that one of the aims of his party is to strengthen friendship between the Thai and Chinese peoples.

Sitthi is also deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Thailand. He made the statement when meeting Lu Zhengcao, leader of the visiting Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee (CPPCC) delegation and vice-president of the CPPCC. Sitthi, who has visited China in nine different occasions, told Lu that "the relations between Thailand and China in political, economic and cultural fields have all soundly developed."

Ruling Democratic Party Chairman Phichai Rattakun, in the name of his party, expressed today gratitude towards China for the latter's support to Thailand's policy in solving the Kampuchean problem through peaceful and political means. Phichai is also deputy prime minister of Thailand.

Opposition Chat Thai Party Chairman Praman Adireksan gave a luncheon in honor of the visiting Chinese delegation. He told Lu that the Thai-Chinese friendship is based on sincerity.

The Chinese delegation, which arrived in Bangkok on March 7 at the invitation of the Thailand's National Assembly, met National Assembly President Ukrit Mongkhonawin on March 10 and Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun this afternoon.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE ON COMING PRC, ASIA TOUR

OW131405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Wellington, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister David Lange said his forthcoming visit to China will strengthen the economic and trade relations between the two countries, reported NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION PRESS this evening. The prime minister will leave for Indonesia on March 15 and then he will visit China. He will make stopovers in Hong Kong and the Philippines on his way back.

Briefing local reporters this afternoon on his China visit, Lange said China is now New Zealand's sixth largest market. Besides, he said, China is a prominent piece in the whole defense strategy in the South Pacific.

Referring to his visit to Indonesia, Lange said the purpose is to focus New Zealand's attention on Indonesia as a potential market. On his brief stay in Manila, Lange said New Zealand is withholding its judgement on the situation in the Philippines.

SON SANN, KHIEU SAMPHAN EXPECTED IN PRC 15 MAR

OW141005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 14 KYODO -- Kampuchea's two anti-Vietnamese resistance leaders will arrive in Beijing Saturday afternoon, western diplomatic sources said Friday. The two are Son Sann, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, the anti-Hanoi coalition, and Khieu Samphan, its vice president. They will stay in China through Thursday and are expected to meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, currently living in Beijing, the sources said.

FACTIONS EMERGE IN FORMER PHILIPPINE RULING PARTY

OW131822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 13 (XINHUA) -- At least three factions have emerged in the former ruling party -- New Society Movement (KBL) following the downfall of deposed President Marcos, KBL leaders said today. They are: a reformist group reportedly led by former Labor Minister Blas Ople, the "young turks" reportedly led by members of Parliament Manuel Garcia and Alfonso Reyno, and the "old guards" led by former Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez and Speaker Nicanor Yniguez.

Ople said members of the reformist group, considered to be the largest among the three, have the support of majority of the KBL parliamentarians and local officials. He said this faction favors severing any ties with deposed leader Marcos and assuming an independent posture and a redirection towards becoming a new opposition party.

The "young turks" faction, meanwhile, also favors the cutting of any tie with Marcos but it wants an alliance with the Aquino government. Garcia said this faction is composed of middle-aged parliamentarians, who have developed close ties with the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) led by Vice President Salvador Laurel. Garcia did not rule out the possibility of a merger, coalition or alliance with Unido, although such unity will depend largely on negotiations.

The "old guards" is composed mostly of the Marcos' "loyalists", who have reportedly maintained contact with him and said to be still under his influence. Aside from Perez and Yniguez, the members of this faction includes former Prime Minister Cesar Virata, former Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, MP Arturo Tolentino, several former cabinet members and parliamentarians.

MARCOS' PHILIPPINE ASSETS, PROPERTIES FROZEN

OW131814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 13 (XINHUA) -- President Corazon Aquino today ordered the freezing of all local assets and properties of deposed President Marcos, his wife Imelda, and their relatives and friends. This was contained in an executive order which was signed yesterday by Mrs. Aquino and was released to the press this afternoon. Marcos and his wife's properties here are estimated at about 1.5 billion pesos (about 57.7 million U.S. dollars) while their relatives and friends' are placed at around 50 billion pesos (1.92 billion U.S. dollars).

Mrs. Aquino also ordered the Commission on Good Government, headed by former Senator Jovito Salonga, to ask foreign governments to freeze such assets and properties and to work for their immediate recovery. The president prohibited any transfer, sale, or concealing of these properties and assets, pending the outcome of appropriate court proceedings which will determine whether they were acquired through legal or fraudulent means. She said the deposed president and his dummies would be given "fair opportunity to contest these claims" before local courts.

Mrs. Aquino said the courts will determine whether Marcos and his subordinates acquired those fortunes by "taking undue advantage of their office..., resulting in their unjust enrichment and causing grave damage and prejudice to the Filipino people."

LI XIANNIAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO SRI LANKA

Meets Embassy Personnel

OW131203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1645 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Colombo, 12 Mar (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian this evening cordially met at the Chinese Embassy in Colombo with embassy personnel, as well as representatives of Chinese students and specialists working in Sri Lanka and had a photo taken with them. State Councillor Chen Muhua, who is accompanying President Li in his visit to Sri Lanka, was also present at the meeting.

Foreign Minister, Chen Muhua Talk

OW131247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Colombo, March 13 (XINHUA) -- China and Sri Lanka today reached a broad consensus of viewpoints during the talks held between Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua and Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, which covered major international issues of common interest.

According to an official travelling with Chinese President Li Xiannian, both sides highly appraised the close cooperation and mutual support between the two governments at the general assemblies of the United Nations and other international conferences. Hameed congratulated China upon its admission into the Asian Development Bank and paid tribute to the significant move taken by the Chinese Government concerning the one million reduction of its troops.

Chen Muhua expressed congratulation to Sri Lanka upon its achievements made so far in various fields and was convinced that the friendly cooperation between Sri Lanka and China would be further strengthened. Both sides also explored new ways and spheres to further develop the economic, trade and technical exchanges between the two countries.

Li, Jayewardene Talk

OW131318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Colombo, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said here today that China will continue to support both the principle and the stand of the Sri Lankan Government in safeguarding its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. President Li made the remark when holding talks with Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene in the presidential residence.

A Chinese press official accompanying the president on his state visit to Sri Lanka said that the leaders of the two countries held talks on further developing bilateral relations and issues of common concern in a "cordial and friendly atmosphere." President Li said China and Sri Lanka have always been on good terms since the two countries established diplomatic ties 29 years ago. He noted that Sri Lanka was among the first to recognize the People's Republic of China. The Chinese president said that China will adhere to the five principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

President Jayewardene said that China and Sri Lanka have a long history of friendship and expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations. The two leaders also expressed their desire to jointly develop further friendly and cooperative relations between China and Sri Lanka.

Li Interviewed on TV

OW131854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Colombo, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian reiterated here today that to strengthen unity and cooperation with Third World countries is the basic point of the Chinese foreign policy. The Chinese president made the remark in a television interview in Colombo this afternoon.

He expressed China's support to Third World countries in their just cause in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, and developing national economy. China also actively supports South-South cooperation and strives to strengthen bilateral and multi-lateral economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation with other Third World countries, he said. The Chinese president said that China will maintain its open-door policy and develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Referring to the relations between China and Sri Lanka, the president said that the Chinese people treasure their friendship with the Sri Lankan people. "It is China's firm policy to continuously consolidate and develop friendly relations and cooperation with Sri Lanka," he said. The Chinese president said, "China will, as always, resolutely support Sri Lanka in its efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the nation's economy."

Li, arrived here Tuesday for a three-day state visit. He will leave here tomorrow for Egypt which is the third leg of his five-nation tour.

Welcomed by Mayor

OW131938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Colombo, March 13 (XINHUA) -- "Sino-Sri Lankan relations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence have immense vitality and broad prospects," said visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian here today. He made the remark at a civic reception given in his honour by the Colombo Municipal Council here this afternoon.

After a grand and colourful welcome ceremony before the Municipal Hall, Colombo Mayor B.S. Cooray read out the welcome speech. He said that President Li's presence in the assembly will be recorded in golden letters in the history of the Colombo Municipal Council. "The close friendship between our two peoples over the centuries, has created close economic, social and cultural bonds, that we treasure very much," he said.

Mayor Cooray said: "We are inspired by the support your nation has expressed for the safeguarding of political independence and territorial integrity of our motherland. We are deeply encouraged by the forthright stand taken by a great nation like China to speak for the rights of small nations, especially in the Third World, to co-exist with other large nations as equal partners in determining their own national policies and priorities according to the will of the people of the respective countries." On behalf of Colombo residents, Mayor Cooray presented "the golden key" of the city of Colombo to the Chinese president.

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President Li in his speech pointed out "It is an unswerving policy of the Chinese Government to further develop Sino-Sri Lankan friendly relations and cooperation." He said "Our bilateral relations are characterized by mutual respect, treating each other as equals, mutual trust and sincere cooperation." He promised to take back to the Chinese people the friendly feelings of the citizens of Colombo.

Hosts Return Banquet

OW131905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Colombo, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian said here today he is "very pleased with the results" of his current visit to Sri Lanka.

Li was speaking at his return banquet at the "Galadari Meridien" Hotel in honor of Sri Lankan President Junius Richard Jayewardene and other leading officials this evening. He said that during his cordial and friendly talks with Jayewardene, broad agreement has been reached on ways to further strengthen the friendly relations existing between China and Sri Lanka and on international and regional developments of mutual concern. Li said, "With the efforts of our two governments and peoples, our deep-rooted relations will surely achieve still better development."

Jayewardene proposed a toast to the friendship between Sri Lanka and China, to the prosperity and progress of China and to the well-being of its people. Li is scheduled to leave here tomorrow for the third leg of his five-nation Asian and African tour, which will also take him to Egypt, Somalia, and Madagascar.

Leaves for Egypt

OW140906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Colombo, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian successfully concluded his three-day state visit to Sri Lanka and left here today for Egypt, the third leg of his Asian-African five-nation tour. A grand sending-off ceremony was held in front of the presidential residence.

Accompanied by Lalith Athulathmudali, minister of attendance and minister of national security, President Li and his party proceeded by car to the Katunayake international airport, Colombo. Hundreds of thousands of Colombo citizens and school children lined up in the main sections along the 40-kilometer road leading to the airport, where national flags of Sri Lanka and China were fluttering in the wind. Aboard the same aircraft are State Councillor Chen Muhua, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian.

LI XIANNIAN, ZHAO ZIYANG GREET MAURITIUS NATIONAL DAY

BK120730 Beijing in Hindi to India 1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Chinese President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang sent message of greetings yesterday to Mauritius Governor General Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo and Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth respectively on the occasion of the 18th independence day of Mauritius.

In his message, President Li Xiannian wished for growing friendship between the peoples of China and Mauritius and for the daily development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

In his message of greetings, Premier Zhao Ziyang said age old and traditional friendship exists between the peoples of China and Mauritius. The Chinese Government always gives importance to the development of friendly relations and cooperation with Mauritius.

UN MEDIATOR MEETS PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER

OW131843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Islamabad, March 13 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Special Envoy on Afghanistan problem Diego Cordovez held two rounds of talks with Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan after his return here from Kabul today. Cordovez briefed Yaqub Ali Khan on his talks with the Kabul regime. However, details of their talks were not disclosed.

The U.N. mediator is on the fifth shuttle mission to this region to help resume the suspended sixth round of indirect talks between the Pakistan Government and the Kabul regime, aimed at seeking a political solution to the six-year old Afghan problem. The indirect talks on the Afghan problem started in 1982 in Geneva. The sixth round of talks came to a deadlock as the Kabul regime demanded for changing the indirect talks to direct talks.

Pakistan, which does not recognize the Karmal regime installed by the Soviets, has maintained that negotiations on the timetable of the Soviet troops' withdrawal, the key issue in a comprehensive settlement, should also be held through the indirect talks. Cordovez started the current shuttle mission to this region on March 8 when he arrived in Islamabad. He left here for Kabul on March 10 having had four rounds of formal talks with the Pakistan foreign minister.

NETHERLANDS WARSHIP GROUP VISITS SHANGHAI

OW131736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Shanghai, March 13 (XINHUA) -- A task group of the Royal Netherlands Navy today visited guided missile vessels and submarines designed and made by China, at the Shanghai naval unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This is the first Netherlands warships group to visit China. The five-ship group, under the command of Rear Admiral Jan D.W. van Renesse, arrived here yesterday for a five-day unofficial visit. At a press conference here this afternoon, Van Renesse said the visit will help promote the friendship between the two peoples and their armed forces. In order to further such friendship, he said, the commander of the Royal Netherlands Navy will visit China in two weeks' time.

This evening, more than 200 Shanghai people from all walks of life attended a reception hosted by Van Renesse on his flagship the "De Ruyter". Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Municipality Li Zhaoji and commander of the Dong Hai Fleet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Nie Kuiju met Van Renese and other high-ranking officers on separate occasions. Yesterday evening the People's Liberation Army Shanghai naval unit and the Shanghai Garrison gave a welcoming banquet for the Dutch officers and men. The visitors will go on tour of Suzhou and Hangzhou after their visit to Shanghai.

NEW EUROPEAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTS EXAMINED

HK120627 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 6

["World Affairs" column by Chen Tean: "The EC Spreads Its Heavy Wings"]

[Text] Recently, the European Community has taken a new step toward European integration. A referendum in Denmark approved the government's decision to support the European Community's reform program; Denmark, Italy, and Greece signed the "European Integration Document," marking the completion of the legal procedures that all 12 community member countries must pass in order to revise the Treaty of Rome. This indicated that Europe had taken a "historic step" forward in the cause of European integration.

The "European Integration Document" is related to the restructuring of the Community. This structural reform will expand the scope of the majority vote in the Council of Ministers, raising the Community's policy-making efficiency. At the same time, economic integration will be strengthened, ensuring the free movement of people, commodities, and capital within Community markets. Common policies will be made for social and technological development. In addition, there are steps for promoting the unity of Europe in other fields.

We can find that the structural reform will not be an ordinary one. Instead, it will deeply change the internal structure of the community. It will not merely be related to the amounts of subsidy to each member but will affect the sovereignty of each member country. It will not merely be an issue of reducing tariffs, but an issue of opening entire markets. It will not merely deal with some specific cooperation projects but will deal with large-scale and overall economic, political, defense, scientific and technological, and social cooperation. In fact, this is a knotty and tough problem that the Community member countries, including the six founding members, have not been able to solve for decades.

This controversial question is whether the character of the community as a supranational body should be changed and whether the decisionmaking functions of the Community should be strengthened. The system of majority vote has been opposed by some member countries for a long time. They feared that this system might constitute infringements of state sovereignty. So they insisted that a veto must be held by every member country over any decision made by the Community. As a result, the Community could not take action to deal with some important issues for a long time, and the state of affairs often became deadlocked. This also impeded the process of European integration. For this reason, the European Community lagged behind in some fields or let some golden opportunities slip in the intense international competition, and it could not bring its role into full play. Of course, the signing of the "European Integration Document" by all Community member countries does not mean that a radical change will occur and the structural reform will go ahead smoothly in the future. Anyhow, this does show that the EC countries are determined to break through those "forbidden areas" and advance the process of European integration in depth and in scope.

The referendum in Denmark also shows that not only in West European countries but also in north European countries, the public actively supports the process of European integration. Previously, the north European countries felt some hesitation in the integration process, while the six founding members of the Community were advocating European integration. Now, the referendum has shown something new in the picture.

In the previous period, people were talking about a "declining Europe" and "nothing common in the Community." When facing the world's challenge, Europe has chosen the way to strengthen unity. Undoubtedly, this needs insight and courage. It is not groundless to describe the revision of the Treaty of Rome as the Community's first successful trial to spread its heavy wings.

XINHUA VIEWS SPAIN'S DECISION TO REMAIN IN NATO

OW131401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 13 Mar 86

["News Analysis: European Cooperation Strengthened by Spain's Referendum (by Yu Guangsheng)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Madrid, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Spain's choice on Wednesday to remain in NATO will consolidate the political unity and economic cooperation of Western Europe as well as the position of the ruling socialists in the coming general election, political observers here said. An official announcement said that 52.55 percent of voters in Wednesday's referendum favored the country's remaining in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on the condition that it stays out of NATO's military structure, reduces U.S. troops stationed in Spain and keeps nuclear weapons out of its territory. About 39.8 percent voted against the continued membership in NATO.

The decision of Spain, which joined NATO in 1982 as its 16th member, will contribute to the political construction and integration of Western Europe. If Spain had voted to quit NATO and if Greece and Portugal followed suit, the political unity of Western Europe would be seriously threatened, observers said. As the Spanish Government advocated whole-heartedly that Western Europe plays the role as the pillar of NATO, the continued membership of Spain in the Western military alliance will help West European countries enhance their positions in the organization, they said.

During the 1960s and early 70s when Spain was under the rule of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the country was isolated from the other West European countries and it relied heavily on the United States for defense. After the restoration of democracy in the country, the United States was still the major military partner of Spain.

But the choice of Spanish people in Wednesday's referendum will dissociate its defense from the United States, reduce U.S. troops stationed in the country and thus strengthen Spanish defense cooperation with other European countries, the observers said.

Spain's decision will also enable the country to benefit both politically and economically from its strengthened ties with its allies. As the concerns of its allies were over, Spain is allowed to develop an active economic relationship with these allies and absorb modern know-how including advanced military technologies. Besides, some progress in the Anglo-Spanish negotiations on the issue of Gibraltar seems to be possible.

The issue of Spain's continued membership had been the biggest problem of the Spanish ruling Socialist Party who came to power in 1982 on a anti-NATO platform but, once in office, favored the country's stay in NATO. With the issue settled, the popularity of the socialists will certainly be boosted. Hence more hopes for the socialists' reelection this fall.

The result of Wednesday's referendum disappointed the anti-NATO opposition parties as previous opinion polls had forecast a defeat for the government's pro-NATO stand. But the opposition vowed to continue campaigns to pull Spain out of NATO and the debate over the country's NATO membership will continue.

FRG WILL NOT SIGN 'STAR WARS' AGREEMENT

OW140752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Federal Germany will not sign a "star wars" agreement with the United States by the end of this month, Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in a Deutschlandfunk radio interview today. Genscher said talks on Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) are being held to determine how research results will be exchanged. Bonn does not want to participate in the SDI program as a government. That is why Federal Germany's minister for economics instead of the defense minister is participating in the negotiations, Genscher said. "We are also certainly not looking for a military agreement on SDI," he noted.

A Bonn delegation is in the United States to discuss how Federal German companies can participate in SDI, also known as "star wars." But informed sources in Bonn said major differences between the United States and Federal Germany had stalled an expected agreement. The United States wants Bonn to support SDI politically and insists that Federal German companies taking part in the research not be allowed to use that information for civil application, German Government sources told the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PENG CHONG MEETS WITH JUDGES FROM FRANCE

OW131028 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with Pierre Nicolay, vice-president of the French Supreme Court for Administrative Cases, and the delegation he is leading in the Great Hall of the People today. Peng Chong briefed the French judges on China's People's Congress system.

STRICT CADRE SELECTION PROCEDURE OUTLINED

HK130837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Select Cadres Strictly in Accordance With Procedure"]

[Text] The "circular on selecting and appointing cadres in strict accordance with party principles" stipulates that, from now on, when selecting and appointing leading cadres, it is necessary to work according to the following procedure: "Compile a list of candidates to be selected and promoted on the basis of recommendations by democratic means and the extensive collection of views. Organize the personnel department to examine the cadres and, after reaching a decision through collective discussion by the party committee, make a report to the higher authorities in accordance with the limits of authority on cadre management. After further examination by the organization department at a higher level, submit the report to the party committee for examination and approval."

Selecting and appointing cadres in strict accordance with the procedure as stipulated is the guarantee for correctly implementing the principle of "four transformations" of cadres and for knowing and making proper use of personnel. In the last few years, many localities and departments have stressed combining the earnest implementation of principles and policies with acting in accordance with necessary procedures, thus discovering many qualified personnel and accurately choosing and promoting them with fewer obstructions. However, leaders in some localities and departments have failed to attain the desired objectives by making misjudgments or errors in choosing and using personnel. Although they had the intention of selecting and appointing able people in accordance with the principle of "four transformations" of cadres, and of stressing political integrity and ability, they neglected the role of working procedures as a guarantee and even regarded necessary procedures as "a burden" in their work. Our experience shows that selecting and appointing cadres, firmly and thoroughly in accordance with the procedure as stipulated, is an important measure to ensure that qualified personnel who meet the requirements of "four transformations" of cadres can be selected and promoted by relying on party organizations and the people. Cadre selection can be put under their supervision, errors in using personnel can be avoided or minimized, and people can be appointed according to their political integrity and ability.

To be strict with the procedure in the selection and appointment of leading cadres is also a necessary means to guard against unhealthy tendencies in personnel work. People have seen that some cadres have abused their power and busied themselves with promoting, by hook or by crook, their own children, friends and relatives, establishing connection networks, and "using the back door." Meanwhile, some cadres engaged in personnel work have curried favor with them, making the situation worse. Some people who have gone in for practicing unhealthy tendencies have often taken advantage of loopholes in the incomplete and imperfect work procedure for selecting and appointing cadres. Of course, it is necessary to seriously investigate and deal with their erroneous conduct in order to maintain the discipline of personnel work, but it is likewise worthy of our attention to guard efficiently against the recurrence of such corruption. Now, the Central Committee has explicitly stipulated the procedure for selection and appointment of cadres, making the prevention and correction of unhealthy tendencies in personnel work concrete and systematized. This has been made public to the whole party and whole country and requires strict implementation. This has not only shown the Central Committee's determination to eliminate some corrupt phenomena in organization and personnel work, but provides a greater say for cadres and the masses in participating in building the state government and in the selection and appointment of cadres, as well as a weapon to guard against and to oppose unhealthy tendencies in the appointment of cadres.

Cadres should be selected, promoted, and appointed in strict accordance with relevant procedure. This is also a matter of reforming and perfecting our cadre system. The orientation of reform of the cadre system for the past few years was correct. However, in practical work, there existed phenomena such as: Little knowledge about the cadres to be promoted or appointed; few channels and a narrow range for appointment and promotion; and the indiscriminate promotion of cadres in some areas and units, after administrative power was delegated to lower levels. Most of these problems have something to do with the fact that there was not a definite and strict working procedure for selecting, promoting, and appointing cadres. It shows that it is necessary to perfect and systematize this procedure through reform. The procedure worked out by the central authorities for selecting, promoting, and appointing cadres is a scientific procedure with distinctive features of the reform. It is conducive to enlivening and promoting our cadre work and to strengthening administration. Effective execution of this procedure will surely help further consolidate and expand the achievements of our reform, enabling our cadre work to better serve the socialist modernization drive.

The procedure stipulated by the CPC Central Committee for selecting and appointing cadres includes the following three steps: Seek qualified personnel by taking the mass line, examination of the recommended people by the organization departments, and approval of the candidate list by the CPC committees through collective discussion. None of the three steps should be skipped. This principle should be executed and implemented in an all-round manner. To this end, party committees and organization departments at all levels should do the following work well: First, strengthen education in party spirit among the organization and personnel departments cadres and leaders of the departments and localities concerned, and remind them to select and appoint cadres with a sense of responsibility to the party and people. The procedure for selecting and appointing cadres should be strictly followed and this should be regarded as the criterion to examine the party spirit and organizational discipline of the responsible cadres. Second, strengthen regular inspection and supervision. It is necessary to first strengthen inspection and supervision from the top to the lower levels. Meanwhile, we must rely on the cadres and masses in exercising supervision. The CPC committees and higher authorities should not discuss or approve unauthorized appointments made in violation of procedure. Appointments made without the approval of the higher authorities will be null and void. In addition, the responsible persons and organizations concerned should be criticized. Those who practice fraud will be punished according to the seriousness of the case.

TIANJIN FACTORY REFORMS DIRECTOR-SECRETARY SYSTEM

HK131028 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 2

[Newsletter by reporter Xiao Tihuan: "Share the Work and Cooperate With One Another -- Director and Secretary of Tianjin Radio Factory Party Committee Coordinate Through Tacit Agreement"]

[Excerpts] The Crucial Point Lies in the Party Committee Secretary's Sincere Support for Reforms

The Tianjin radio factory is an old enterprise built in 1939. After the liberation, it practiced the system of division of work among factory director and deputy directors with individual responsibility under the leadership of the party committee. Everything, important or trivial, had to be decided by the party committee. It became the accepted thing to go to the party committee for a solution to any problem and for the secretary of the party committee to make a decision on that problem. The workers, staff members, and party members had long been accustomed to this.

In July 1984, the factory received a notice from the Ministry of Electronics Industry saying that the factory would take part in the experiment on the factory director responsibility system. After collective discussion, the factory leadership decided to implement this system on a trial basis beginning in September. The news caused a sensation in the whole factory. Those who found it most difficult to adjust themselves to this system were some political cadres and old party members. They repeatedly asked themselves as well as others: Will it still be necessary to have party leadership after implementing the factory director responsibility system? Will it still be necessary to do ideological and political work? Some party members even went to the secretary of the party committee and said: "From now on, the party committee will have no real power. How are we party members to play our parts?" Some political cadres asked to be allowed to take up other work and political cadres who had received secondary technical education or college education wanted to take up professional work again. They felt there were no prospects for ideological and political work.

At this critical moment, cadres, party members, and people with various misgivings all had their eyes on Fan Shaoyao, secretary of the party committee. Fan Shaoyao was an old party member who joined the revolution in 1947. He was aware that the attitude he took would have an extremely important bearing on the situation under such circumstances. At this critical moment, he proceeded from the overall situation of the factory and the country and said to the workers and staff members: "The enterprise's leadership system in the past had many drawbacks. If we do not carry out reforms, we cannot enliven the factory. We should resolutely separate the work of the party from that of the administration. We must resolutely support the factory director so that he can exercise his power." His attitude strengthened everyone's confidence in carrying out reforms.

Everyone Grasps Ideological and Political Work

Since the implementation of the factory director responsibility system, there has been a definite division of work between the party and the administration. Decisions on routine administrative affairs in the factory are made at the factory director's work meetings, and the factory's executive meetings make policy decisions on important issues. In the past, the party committee monopolized everything; there were over 20 members on the committee. In view of the new situation at present, there are only 11 members. The factory director and the deputy factory director in charge of personnel affairs remained as members of the party committee. In this way, there is an organizational guarantee for the party and administrative leading cadres to share the work and cooperate with one another and for everybody to grasp ideological and political work.

The implementation of the factory director responsibility system has helped the factory party committee gradually divest itself of busy administrative affairs so that it can concentrate its main efforts on ideological and political work and on party building.

Song Xianfang, director of the Tianjin radio factory, is a senior engineer who is highly proficient in handling production affairs. Since he became factory director in 1980, he has paid great attention to quality control and has obtained marked results. He was given the honorary title of "leader in opening up a new situation in quality work" by the Tianjin Municipality. Speaking about the factory director responsibility system, Song Xianfang said: "The state makes it a rule that the factory director should have full power in and responsibility for exercising unified leadership over the production and management of an enterprise. However, this does not mean that he can make arbitrary decisions or that whatever he says goes. There are numerous tasks to perform in a large backbone enterprise like ours. In order to do our work well, we must depend on the wisdom of the collective and must do effective ideological and political work to arouse and give play to the enthusiasm of the workers and staff members."

Ideological Work Should Be Systematized and Become Part of the Regulations

As a result of division of work between the party and the administration, the party committee has strengthened its leadership over ideological and political work and the ranks of political cadres have been substantiated and strengthened, thus putting an end to the past passive situation of perfunctorily doing ideological and political work. The work is now gradually carried out at various levels, systematized, and written down in relevant regulations.

Commentator's Article

HK131030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Ideological Work Needs Cooperation Between Party Secretaries and Factory Directors"]

[Text] Since the Tianjin radio factory began to implement the factory director responsibility system, there has been a clear division of work between the party and the administration within the enterprise. The party committee has shaken off the busy administrative affairs and has concentrated its main efforts on ideological and political work and on party building. Therefore, instead of having been weakened, ideological and political work have been strengthened. A complete set of regulations and experience have come into existence in ideological and political work, effectively promoting work in various aspects.

The basic experience in the ideological and political work of the Tianjin radio factory is close coordination between the secretary of the party committee and the factory director who have divided the work between them but are not separated from one another. The secretary of the party committee promotes the reform of the enterprise's leadership system and gives energetic support to the factory director so that he can exercise his administrative power. While grasping production management, the factory director also does ideological and political work, adhering to the principle of giving ideological work a leading role. He enthusiastically supports the work of the party committee. Whenever any problems come up, the secretary of the party committee and the factory director will exchange views to achieve unity in ideological understanding and will strive to enhance coordinated development in every aspect of the factory's work. The practice of this factory can be used for reference by enterprises which have implemented the factory director responsibility system or which have not yet reformed their leadership system.

At present, whether or not the work between the secretary of the party committee and the factory director is well-coordinated in many enterprises often depends on the personal relationship between the two; there is no guarantee provided by organizational regulations. It is a pressing task for these enterprises to make improvements in this respect by means of policies and regulations. Following the shift from the system of division of work among factory director and deputy directors with individual responsibility under the leadership of the party committee to that of the factory director responsibility system, the work of the party committee should also change correspondingly. The secretary of the party committee and the factory director should further display their initiative, trust one another, support one another, and closely cooperate with one another in order to maintain an open and new situation in ideological and political work. All party, administrative, trade union, and CYL organizations should look to the future, promote the constant perfection and development of the reform of the leadership system in enterprises, invigorate the spirit of the people with vigorous ideological and political work, and continuously win new victories in building spiritual and material civilization.

LIAOWANG CALLS FOR PUNISHING 'BUREAUCRATISM'

HK131120 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 9, 3 Mar 86 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Punish Bureaucratism"]

[Text] For a long time, mistakes committed by leading cadres due to bureaucratism have not been given our serious attention. It seems that it is hard for officials to avoid "bureaucratism" completely. If they are not personally involved in such crimes as graft and embezzlement, taking bribes, and sharing ill-gotten gains, they may be exempt from investigation and punishment, no matter how great the losses they have caused to the state and the people. They may just be criticized for dereliction of duty or just be required to make a written self-criticism, with the whole matter then being over. People may still not realize how seriously this unwritten regulation has harmed the state and the people. Some avoidable mistakes have been repeated because of this irresponsible attitude. Many cases reported by newspapers recently were caused by the bureaucratic practices of some leading organs and leading cadres. They deserve the punishments meted out in light of state laws and party discipline.

Officials are the ones in charge of offices. In their positions, they should be administrators and managers and hold themselves responsible for their posts. Otherwise they should be considered to have neglected their duties and should be punished by party discipline and state laws. We must establish an unequivocal viewpoint: Bureaucratism is a crime. So long as an official causes losses to the state and the people, no matter whether he lines his own pockets or not, he must be punished according to the seriousness of the case. Law and discipline must be strictly enforced in the handling of such cases. What are the main demonstrations of bureaucratism? Some people have listed 10 such manifestations of bureaucratism; other people have listed 8 kinds. Some people have even vividly caricatured the bureaucrats. Here, we would like to list five main manifestations of bureaucratism:

First, to loaf around all day long and do poorly is to be irresponsible for things in their charge and to take a perfunctory attitude toward work. These people are keen on shirking responsibility and have no interest in studying the actual state of affairs. Once things go wrong, they may cry out to "be taken in" and lament over their carelessness. They seem to be indeed "unlucky" and can thus gain some people's sympathy. This type of bureaucratism is irresponsible and neglectful of official duties. If it very harmful to our cause.

Second, to decide things in a reckless manner without making careful investigations and studies, and to fail to inspect work and promptly discover problems. This may result in grave blunders and may cause irretrievable losses. This type of bureaucratism is handling work in a haphazard way.

Third, to indulge in exercising patriarchal leadership and to act willfully. These officials do not allow other people to raise different opinions. They use their power to force other people to obey their decisions. Even when they find that things have gone wrong, they still obstinately cling to their own way. The only thing they care for is their image and their "authoritative position" rather than the interests of the state and the people. This is an imperious type of bureaucratism.

Fourth, to let things slide and to wink at the evils done by one's colleagues or subordinates. By covering up evil things or even abetting people in doing evil they may bring serious disasters and do great harm to the state and the people. This type of bureaucratism is the practice of so-called "good old boys" who are indifferent to party spirit and principles.

Fifth, to show no enthusiasm for studying the principles and policies of the party and the government. They do not have a thorough understanding of these principles and policies, so simply cast them aside. When handling work, they merely pay attention to which way the wind blows so as to trim their sails. They are keen on seizing every "opportunity" to make quick profits without regard to whether the action is lawful or not. This type of bureaucratism is acting in an outrageous way.

Bureaucratism manifests itself in many ways, and we list five types of it as demonstrated above, with the hope that this will alert people to be on guard against, resist, and oppose bureaucratism. There are two ways to eliminate bureaucratism. One is to severely punish the bureaucrats who have caused losses to the state and the people; and the other is to establish a sound set of regulations and rules so as to clearly define the duties of every functionary.

GUANGDONG TO TACKLE 'CRIMINAL GANG ACTIVITIES'

HK131035 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0639 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangdong Province will severely crack down on criminal gang activities in enterprises of joint Chinese and foreign capital and on other major economic criminal activities. This has been revealed to a reporter of this news agency by an official of the Guangdong Provincial Procuratorate who was attending the national chief procurators conference. At present, there are over 3,500 enterprises of joint Chinese and foreign capital in Guangdong, which account for 60 per cent of the total number of this category of enterprises throughout the nation.

As the system of the administration over the enterprises with joint Chinese and foreign capital in China has not yet been perfected, some lawless elements have loopholes to exploit. They collude with people inside and outside the enterprises, take advantage of some people's mentality to make fast and big money, pass themselves off as children of senior cadres, foreign or Hong Kong businessmen, or well-known specialists or people, and carry out large-scale activities of trafficking in contraband, speculation, or fraud.

The official said that gang crimes in enterprises of joint Chinese and foreign capital are increasingly serious. When a criminal case was discovered, the responsible persons of some enterprises and institutions often evaded punishment on the grounds that "they had not earned any personal profits through the crimes." It is said that the state is drawing up relevant laws in order to affix criminal responsibilities in crimes of legal persons. Among the cases of economic crimes in Guangdong, embezzlement ranks first in number, bribery ranks second, and smuggling and fraud respectively rank third and fourth. The official of the Guangdong Provincial Procuratorate said that this year they would do their best to crack down on rampant economic crimes.

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE BEGINS 11TH MEETING

OW132027 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0819 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA) -- The 11th Meeting of the 6th National CPPCC Committee Standing Committee met at the CPPCC auditorium this morning. It decided to convene the Fourth Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee on 23 March 1986 in Beijing. Those attending the meeting also examined the draft report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee. At the meeting Acting Secretary General Zhou of the National CPPCC Committee reported to the Standing Committee members on the symposium held not long ago on the work of local CPPCC committees throughout the country.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Attending today's meeting were Vice Chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Cheng Zihua, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Mao Yisheng, and Liu Jingji.

Agenda Released

OW130850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) will be held in Beijing on March 23. This was decided by the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee at its eleventh meeting which opened here today. Main agenda of the Fourth Session of the CPPCC Sixth National Committee are: discussion and approval of the CPPCC Standing Committee work report, and reports on handling motions submitted by the CPPCC members since the Third Session last March; discussion of the report on the work of collecting and sorting out cultural and historical data, and on the CPPCC's international contacts; election of new, additional vice-chairmen, Standing Committee members and secretary general of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee; and attending the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

IDEA OF WORKERS AS MASTERS CONSIDERED

HK120043 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Jiang Jiwei: "A Talk on the Question of Establishing the Idea of Workers as Masters"]

[Text] Enterprises are grass-roots units of the national economy as well as the place where the working class gather. It is of great significance to the construction of the two civilizations and to bringing up a new generation of workers and staff members with lofty ideals, morals, culture, and discipline. It will also help workers and staff members establish the idea of workers as masters of the enterprise and will stimulate their socialist enthusiasm by conducting ideological and political work among them, thus doing a good job in economic structural reform.

In the final analysis, it is necessary to help the workers and staff members to establish the idea of workers as masters of the enterprise in order to stimulate their socialist enthusiasm. When they actually find themselves in the status of masters of the enterprise and genuinely come to realize the mission assigned to them by history, they will inevitably regard themselves as masters in dealing with the enterprises, the society, and the country, and gradually become socialist laborers with lofty ideals, morals, culture, and discipline. Different contents and methods in ideological education should be adopted in different historical stages regarding how to cultivate and establish the idea of workers as masters.

When the PRC was founded, the country was at a stage when construction was replacing revolution. The overwhelming majority of workers and staff members came from the old society; even if they had had no personal experience of oppression or exploitation, they had at least witnessed or heard about the suffering of the working people. The working class now became the leading class in the new society and were being respected. Their living standard was improved and secured. With all these important changes, class education such as drawing comparisons between the new and old societies and recalling one's suffering in the old society and contrasting that with the happiness in the new could easily stimulate the sense of responsibility of being masters of the country among the workers and peasants.

Now things are different: Revolutionary struggles have long become history; the four modernizations have become the nationwide central task; the contingent of workers and staff members has greatly expanded; and the cultural standards of the workers and staff members have been upgraded; their ideology has become complicated. With opening up to the outside world, what they have seen and heard about conditions in capitalist societies differs from that during the old society in China. Under such historical conditions, class education in the form of recalling one's suffering in the old society and contrasting it with the happiness in the new is not enough in order to encourage the idea of workers as masters among the workers and staff members. However, establishing the idea of workers as masters remains the key task of ideological and political work, only it is necessary to infuse new contents into it based on the characteristics of the new historical stage.

First, it is necessary to conduct systematic education in historical materialism and the history of social development among workers and staff members, so that they may correctly understand objective laws governing historical development and the historical mission of the working class, which is not only to break up the old world but, what is more important, to build the new world with their own hands. The Chinese working class should have the aspirations and the ability to open up a socialist road with Chinese characteristics. True, our ultimate ideal is to realize communism, but our specific ideal at present is to build a socialist modern country with a high level of democracy and civilization with Chinese characteristics through reforms.

Second, it is necessary to conduct education in scientific socialism among the workers and staff members by forging a link with the actual conditions of contemporary capitalism, so that the workers and staff members may correctly understand what is and what is capitalism. We should not speak of capitalist countries as afflicted solely with ills and good for nothing. We should acknowledge the progressive aspect of developed capitalist countries in science and technology, their level of productive forces, and their operations and management level. However, it is also necessary to understand capitalism's basic contradictions and decadence. We should analyze the advantages of socialism from its nature; however, we should not evade the tortuous path taken and the difficulties facing us in building socialism because of the lack of experience, so that workers and staff members may understand that socialism is the inevitable road and soberly see that it has to go through a course of development from incompleteness and imperfection to their opposites. A spirit of blazing new trails is involved in order for this to come true.

Third, on the basis of the above fundamental education, a most basic and important element of education regarding workers and staff members in enterprises is the cultivation of the idea of collectivism. Regarding the ideological system, individualism is the ideological basis of capitalism, while collectivism is that of socialism. Workers and staff members of the older generation might accept socialism through the method of drawing comparisons between old and new societies, but those of the new generation need the practice and understanding of collectivism to understand socialism and communism. The so-called idea of workers as masters is precisely based on the idea of collectivism. If someone is an individualist, it is impossible for him to establish the idea of being a master in dealing with the collective. If someone shows concern only for himself but does not care for and cherish the collective he works in, it is impossible for him to care for the society and to cherish the motherland. Therefore, in order to establish the idea of workers as masters among the workers and staff members, it is imperative to start by cultivating the ideology of collectivism. Linking the individual with the collective and starting with caring for a small collective and progressing to caring for the whole enterprise, the whole society, and the country, is natural process in the formation of collectivism and the idea of workers as masters. Some people may worry about whether the cultivation of the ideology of collectivism will lead to the formation of a small group mentality or even departmentalism.

Such a deviation will probably occur, but collectivism includes guiding the workers and staff members in understanding the correct relationship between the individual and the collective, the part and the whole, and the present and long-term interests. Limits in understanding should be gradually overcome in the course of education and practice.

Fourth, under the historical condition of implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world, it is still necessary to strengthen the education of the workers, and staff members in patriotism and internationalism, all the while guarding against narrow nationalism and the blind rejection of anything foreign. We must earnestly learn and integrate all foreign advanced experiences helpful to China. We must persist in the principle of adopting all the positive aspects of foreign things on a wide scale, based on China, and creating something uniquely Chinese by merging them and extracting their essentials, so that learning and new ideas may be linked.

Of course, ideological education among workers and staff members is not limited to the four areas mentioned above. However, regarding the characteristics of the new historical stage, these four aspects are necessary and indispensable in order for the workers and staff members to establish the socialist idea of workers as masters.

The reliance on ideological and political work to foster the understanding of workers and staff members in establishing the idea of workers as masters is just one side of the question. The more important side of the question lies in ensuring the status of workers and staff members as masters in real life, which will be realized on the strength of the reform of the economic structure. In the final analysis, man's ideology originates from reality. A dozen ideas are not as good as one concrete action. If workers and staff members do not feel like being masters in real life, ideological education in establishing the idea of workers as masters will be but empty words. It is precisely because of this that the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure repeatedly stresses the necessity of relying on the enthusiasm of workers and staff members and the assurance of the status of workers and staff members as masters in the enterprises.

Many problems need to be explored in the reform of the economic structure about how to do a good job in implementing the principle of workers as masters among workers and staff members in the enterprises. These involve their specific rights and privileges. For example:

Regarding the leadership system in the enterprises, the responsibility system of the director on the basis of democratic management by the workers and staff members should be implemented based on the principle of democratic centralism. Meetings of the representatives of workers and staff members should be given certain democratic decision-making power in order to implement the principle of relying on workers and staff members as masters. If workers and staff members are denied their rights in the important decision-making of the enterprise, it will be very difficult to prove that the workers and staff members are masters of the enterprise. It will also be difficult to require the workers and staff members to advance the idea of collectivism and to assume responsibility for the production and management of the enterprise with a high sense of responsibility of being its masters. With the exception of a small number of enterprises (such as railways and post and telecommunications offices, enterprises under socialist ownership by the whole people should be run directly by the state. The overwhelming majority of them should implement the principle of "ownership by all the people, management by the collective," and the state should entrust the workers and staff members of the enterprises with responsibility for production and management. In "taking the initiative in its own hands for management and assuming sole responsibility for profits or losses," it here should refer to the entity of workers and staff members, who should become the main component of the legal body. Only then will it conform to the principle of workers as masters.

Regarding the distribution system of the enterprises, it is imperative to change the concept formed by the old distribution system. It seems that the workers and staff members are "hired laborers" of the state, and the state is paying wages and bonuses to them. Such a system of direct distribution by the state has given rise to the malpractices of the "iron rice bowl" and "eating from the same big pot," which are not favorable to the workers and staff members thoroughly eradicating the traditional hired hand mentality, and are a hindrance to establishing the idea of workers as masters.

The decision on economic structural reform adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: "When the status of the working people as masters of their own enterprise is guaranteed by its rules and regulations and when their labor is closely linked with their own material benefits, their initiative, wisdom, and creativeness can be brought into full play."

In the enterprise's implementation of "taking the initiative in its own hand in management and assuming sole responsibility for its profits or losses," if the entity of the workers and staff members exercise decision-making power in management and assume responsibility for the profits or losses of their enterprise, the benefits of the workers and staff members will be linked with the results of the enterprise's production and management, thus changing the old concept of distribution. The income of the workers and staff members will not depend on the endowment of the state but on the collective efforts of the enterprise. The more successful the results of their work are then the higher the economic results, the greater the income of the enterprise, and the greater the volume of wages of the workers and staff members at the rate stipulated by the state will be, and vice versa.

The volume of wages should be a manifestation of the principle of more work, more pay, less work, less pay in the enterprise collective. This volume of wages will be distributed within the enterprise based on the contributions of an individual's work. The implementation of such a distribution system will help the formation of the idea of the amount of income of the workers and staff members being determined by their own efforts, not endowed by the state or other people. This is favorable to thoroughly breaking up the traditional hired labor mentality and manifesting the status of workers and staff members as masters of the enterprise.

The foregoing examples serve to demonstrate that in the reform of the economic structure, it is imperative to give full consideration to the status of workers and staff members as masters of the enterprise. Only some workers and staff members have the personal experience of really being masters of the enterprise in real life, and when this is supplemented by ideological and political education, will it be possible for the workers and staff members to become conscientious socialist builders and to take up the great historical mission of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

HONGQI ON RELATIONS BETWEEN REFORM, LAW

HK121251 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 4, 16 Feb 86 pp 18-21

[Article by Liu Han: "Reform and Law"]

[Text] Law should serve the reform, and reform will certainly assist in further refining the law. This relation between reform and law is definite and indubitable. In order to give full play to the role of law in promoting and guaranteeing the reform, it is necessary to look into some ideological and theoretical problems in relations between reform and law.

1. Should Reform Be Carried Out Within the Scope Allowed by Our Constitution and Law?

The answer is in the affirmative. However, there are still different views on this question: One is the view that gives a negative answer to the question; and another holds that the reform can observe or break the Constitution and law. The above different views are mainly because we lack a clear understanding of the nature of this reform.

The "decision on reform of the economic system" (shortened as "decision" in later context) by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee clearly says that this reform is to reform, under the precondition of adhering to the socialist system, a series of mutually related links and aspects of our relations of production and super-structure that are not suited to the development of our productive forces. This reform is carried out in a planned, systematic and orderly manner under the leadership of the party and government. It is a self-perfection and development of our socialist system. The nature of the reform determines that we must strictly observe the Constitution and law. This is a demarcation line of principle. We should by no means violate the Constitution and law nor should we observe the Constitution and some laws while violating others. We must be aware that the current Constitution and law are a unified and integrated whole. They must all be observed and must not be violated unless they are revised or abrogated through formal legal procedures or replaced by new law. Of course, at the same time, we should define in the form of our law an even larger number of our economic relations and activities and thus enable our law to become an important means of regulating our economic relations and activities. By so doing, we will really carry out the principle of "having law to follow, being sure to follow all the law that we have formulated, being sure to impose the law strictly, and being sure to punish all those who have violated our law." Otherwise, there will inevitably be chaos which will hinder the smooth progress of reform and make it impossible for us to attain the goal of our reform.

Our country's Constitution and law are a highly unified embodiment of the will of our party, state and people; while the reform is a strong and identical desire of the party, state and people. Therefore, our Constitution and law are entirely consistent with our reform. Observing the Constitution and law will only promote and ensure the reform and consolidate its achievements rather than the contrary.

For example, in the introduction and general program of our Constitution, there are a series of stipulations on our country's socialist economic system and a definite principle on the economic structural reform. In our Constitution, there are stipulations on the dominant role of the state-owned economic sector and the diverse economic forms and management methods on the basis of public ownership, on the decision-making power of our state-owned and collective enterprises over their administration and management and the democratic management in these enterprises, on perfecting the economic management system and enterprise management system and implementing diverse forms of socialist responsibility system, on conscientiously implementing the principle of distribution according to labor, on correctly handling the relations between accumulation and consumption and taking into consideration the interests of both the state and the collectives and the individuals, on the relations between economic planning and the regulation of market mechanism and on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of enterprises and other economic organizations of foreign countries and enterprises using joint Chinese and foreign capital or management in Chinese territory. These stipulations have provided very wide scope for "relaxing control and enlivening" in our economic structural reform. Of course, "relaxing control and enlivening" does not mean giving up all administration and control, but means that while relaxing control and enlivening, we should effectively and satisfactorily exercise our administration and control. This is a dialectic unity.

How should we exercise control? We do so first through our Constitution. The Constitution is the basic major law of our country and the general rules for governing our country. It has the highest legal force. The people of all nationalities throughout our country, all state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and social bodies, all enterprises, institutions and organizations must regard it as the fundamental rule governing their activities. Of course, the reform can be no exception. If we do not even observe the Constitution, the work of enlivening will lead to chaos. This is common sense.

Take our law for example, we all know that most of our country's existing economic laws and regulations were formulated after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee (in December 1978) and the 2d session of the 5th NPC (in June 1979). The task of reform was put forth by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The "decision" points out: "Our country's economic structural reform has gone through years of preparations and practice." This means roughly the 6 years between the two third plenary sessions. During that period, our country revised and approved its Constitution and formulated a series of laws and economic laws and regulations, all of which are undoubtedly permeated with the spirit of reform.

Judging by its contents, the "decision" deeply expounds on and makes clear regulations on many major theoretical and practical issues on the basis of the stipulations on the principles of reform in our Constitution. Judging by the contents of a series of relevant laws and economic laws and regulations, they not only conform to the Constitution, but also embody the spirit of the "decision," make the contents of the "decision" more concrete and regular, and clarify them in writing. Judging by what we have seen and heard, the major problems in our current practice are that people find that the law concerning our economic structural reform and economic construction is still not perfect, adequate, or concrete, thus fettering our reform. We should not fail to see that our law indeed plays the role of fettering or restricting by banning and even punishing some activities, but these activities are by no means reform, but are criminal activities that take advantage of our reform to violate our law. This kind of fettering, restricting, banning or even cracking down or punishing does not hinder the reform, on the contrary, it is precisely aimed at ensuring the smooth progress of our reform.

Reform must be carried out within the scope allowed by our Constitution and law. This is a view that we have gained through summing up the experience and lessons in the over 30 years since the founding of the PRC. In the past, in handling some major issues affecting the whole nation, we adopted the method of carrying out "movements," often disregarded our Constitution and law, and relied on the direct actions of the masses of people. This caused many bitter results. We must never do that again. One important guarantee for preventing that past mistake is to strictly observe our Constitution and law.

2. The Relation Between Stability and Change of Our Law in the Process of Reform

We should maintain the continuity, stability, and authority of our law. In a sense, stability is the key. Without stability, there will be no continuity, nor can we even mention authority. But stability does not mean being entirely fixed and unchanged, but means that we should skillfully combine adhering to principles with flexibility, and that we should seek a basic stability while continuing to change our law by abrogating, reforming and formulating some of it.

The requirement for the stability of law is inevitably in conflict with the continuous emergence of the new situation and problems in the course of our reform. How should we solve this problem?

The major means are: 1) We should strengthen our daily legislative activities, in particular, our economic legislative work. In the light of the needs and feasibility, we should make a distinction between what is important and what is not and between what is urgent and what is not, organize the work of drafting economic laws and regulations in a planned manner under good leadership, and then deliver the drafted laws and regulations to the NPC sessions or NPC Standing Committee for discussion and approval in order to turn them into laws, or to the State Council for approval in order to turn them into administrative regulations. 2) We should grant the State Council the power to formulate provisional regulations and rules to satisfy urgent needs at present and at the same time to lay a satisfactory foundation for the formulation of the law. 3) We should grasp the work of sorting out previous laws and regulations, abrogate those not suited to the demand of the reform, revise those which need to be revised, and edit those that continue to be applicable into orderly books to facilitate their observance. 4) We should properly expand the power of our provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities in formulating local laws and regulations in order to facilitate and ensure the smooth progress of our reform. 5) In investigating inventing new ways, we should proceed from reality, draw up our plans on the basis of adequate feasibility studies, experiment within a certain area and for a certain period after obtaining approval from the State Council in order to gain experience, and then put forward proposals on revising the laws and regulations concerned or on formulating new laws and regulations.

All these are changes. In a sense, reform means changing the law. During the reform, the basis on which our law is established and the objects that our law regulates are all changing, therefore, the law itself should naturally change too. This change is simply development and progress. Essentially, not only does this change not conflict with the stability of our law, but it is precisely aimed at better ensuring the stability of our law. For the true test of the stability of our law is that its provisions should conform to the reality and be correct, and be able to play their role in practice. Of course, this does not mean that the stability of its forms is insignificant and can be constantly changed. The key here is: No matter whether we formulate or abrogate and revise a law, we must act in strict accordance with legislative procedures. Before abrogation or revision, any existing law remains in force and must be observed. It goes without saying that when a new law comes into force, it must be observed. The above is the minimum demand for maintaining the stability of our law. If there is not such a strict legislative procedure and if any organization or individual is allowed the freedom to observe, partially observe, or refuse to observe our Constitution and law according to their ideas of reform or of their own needs, then there will be no legal system at all.

3. Relations Between Law and Implementation of Law

In our reform, there is a problem of imperfect law in some spheres, but in contrast, at present the problem related to the implementation of law is even more widespread.

For some time in the past, our press journals, television, radio, and other forms of propaganda reported the cases of a small number of people who were keen on reform and who had been arrested and sued. Although the conclusion of these cases was good or the prospects for conclusion were good, still these cases gave people an impression that our law seemed to be fettering our reform. This was misunderstanding. A careful analysis of these cases easily reveals that most of these people were arrested and sued not because of the problems in our law itself, but because of the problems in the implementation of our law. There were complicated causes for these problems.

Generally speaking, this was because of the serious difference in our understanding of the reform, which gave rise to a series of contradictions and gaps in the relationships between the upper and lower levels and between people at the same level. As these gaps were hard to overcome, and as they continued to grow, some people ordered others to fabricate evidence and frame the accused, or did so themselves.

In addition, some basic-level political and legal departments failed to exercise satisfactory control over the starting of cases, the approval of arrest, the preliminary examinations, the investigation, the starting of prosecutions, the hearing of cases and so on. As a result, they made the mistake of confusing the demarcation line between criminals and innocent people, regarded ordinary defects and mistakes in people's work or even achievements that ought have been commended as crimes. This showed that, in the area of the construction of our country's legal system, it is imperative to further strengthen the link of legal administrative work at the basic level.

Concerning the causes for the above-mentioned cases, it is necessary to point out the following:

First, during our reform, some new things have emerged that are "not allowed" or are even "unimaginable" in light of the rigid patterns in the past, including many new concepts, ideas, and practices. Some comrades, in particular some leading comrades at the basic level, have not yet been entirely freed from the fetters of the past in their understanding. This also applied to some political and legal cadres at the basic level. The "decision" very relevantly points out: "In the light of the practice of our reform, we should carry out vivid education in the theory and policies of the reform among the vast number of party members and masses of people in order to enable them to fully realize that socialism with Chinese characteristics should be full of vitality and differs not only from the previous rigid pattern of socialism but also radically from capitalism, and in order to deepen their scientific understanding of socialism and make them plunge into the great practice of reform." We must continue to overcome the influence of "leftist" thoughts and the ideas that uphold following the beaten paths, standing still and refusing to make progress, thus give everyone a correct understanding of the theory and policies of the reform, make them consciously plunge into reform, and warmly help and vigorously support those keen on reform. Then there will no longer be any "prisoner who is not a criminal." Moreover, our reform will certainly be filled with boundless internal motivation.

Second, there are still some problems in understanding and implementing the constitutional principle that the people's procuratorates independently exercise their procuratorial power and the people's courts independently exercise their judicial authority free from any interference from administrative organs, social bodies, or individuals. The people's public security organs, people's procuratorates, and people's courts carry out a division of labor between them concerning their responsibility, coordinate with one another, and balance one another. In their work, they implement the principle of "all people being equal in the face of law" and "regarding facts as the basis and law as the yardstick." There should be a set of strict and effective procedures that can ensure prompt discovery and correction of any mistake. Under general circumstances, there are misjudged cases, but their number is relatively small. A relatively large number of mistakes are made when the procuratory and judicial work is directly or indirectly interfered with illegally in some form or another. These mistakes are often difficult to promptly correct. This shows that in order to strengthen the link of the administration of law at the basic level, our legal administrative organs should make efforts and have a large number of procurators and judicial officers who protect the dignity of our Constitution and law persistently and selflessly, and who implement the law unswervingly without begrudging their total efforts. At the same time, there should also be public opinion, atmosphere, and other objective conditions such as enable our legal administrative organs to act in this way. In particular, the local leading organs and cadres must support these organs in acting in this way.

4. The Problem Concerning "Reasonable But Illegal," and "Legal But Unreasonable" in Our Reform

In our reform, we often hear people say that now many things are "reasonable but illegal" or "legal but unreasonable." This is a muddled idea.

There are two situations in which rationality is pitted against legality. One is that this rationality is not the rationality which we usually mean, but it is one concerning the interests and needs of an individual or a small group of people. For example, when we deal blows at the criminals who have seriously jeopardized the public security in our society, a very small minority of people shield their children, relatives, or friends. From their point of view, what they do is "fair and reasonable." Perhaps some of them realize that it is illegal, but they think that if they refuse to do it, they would be going against the accepted code of human conduct.

In fact, the rationality in their minds is similar to that of feudal ethics which upholds "fathers cover up sons' crimes and vice versa." This is a rationality which does not conform to the interests of state and people. For another example, some people who have committed serious economic crimes think that since other people can earn large amounts of money, so will they, disregarding their methods and ways. Obviously, this is not only legal but also reasonable for people to become rich earlier than others by observing the law and through working hard and making great efforts. It is not only illegal but also unreasonable for people to become rich by means of speculation, fraud, corruption and taking bribes. Another situation is that in our reform, the words and deeds of some people who are keen on reform are often denounced and regarded as being "legal but unreasonable," "reasonable but illegal" or "not only illegal but also unreasonable." Then what yardstick should we use to check reasonableness in things?

The "decision" has clearly and definitely pointed out: "While carrying out our reform, all comrades in the party should cling to this basic viewpoint of Marxism and regard being conducive to the development of our social productive forces as the most important yardstick to judge the advantages and disadvantages, success and failure of any reform." Therefore, if some people think that a thing is "reasonable but illegal" or "legal but unreasonable," then they are requested to think conscientiously of what they mean by reasonableness. We should not apply our own subjective criteria to judge things, but should apply the objective criterion of being conducive to the development of our social productive forces for our judgment. Moreover, we should foster a firm faith: Under the condition of conscientiously implementing the basic policy of "developing our socialist democracy and perfecting our socialist legal system," rationality is contained in legality and vice versa. Therefore, the two are consistent with each other.

At present, people often say something is "reasonable but illegal" or "legal but unreasonable." What they mean by legality is to follow the rules and regulations which were formulated in the past by basic-level units or which are the custom that has taken shape over a long time, rather than to follow current law. We are to reform a series of links and aspects which are not suited to the development of our productive forces in our relations of production and superstructure, including those rules and regulations. At the same time, we should realize that quite a few rules and regulations have resulted from the lessons which we have bought very dearly, even with our blood, and are therefore very valuable. Therefore, we must act cautiously and gradually reform these rules and regulations in a well-led, well-planned, systematic and orderly manner. We must be on our guard against repeating our previous erroneous practice of regarding all rules and regulations as conventions that fetter people's limbs, without making any analysis.

PLA TO SET UP COMBINED TACTICS TRAINING CENTER

HK131027 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0246 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A "combined tactics training center" has, for the first time, been included in China's Army establishment. Preparations for this center are being made by the Nanjing Military Region.

A report in today's JIEFANGJUN BAO says that the Central Military Commission and the General Staff headquarters have entrusted the Nanjing Military Region with running, on a trial basis, this "combined tactics training center" in accordance with strategic changes in the guiding ideology for building the Chinese Army with stress on the characteristics of modern warfare. Detachments responsible for safeguarding the direction, command, communications, maintenance, and other work of this center have reported for duty in succession.

After the completion of this center, full use will be made of modern means for organizing combined tactics exercises in order to train and assess Army units, to check their quality in training, and to ensure combined tactics training will be carried out. In addition, tactic techniques can also be experimented with and proved. According to the stage-by-stage construction plan, the training center will gradually be built into a multifunction system for ensuring training with modern directive facilities [dao yan she shi 1418 3348 6080 2457], war theater layouts, automatic indication devices, and a training management system with effective structure, rational division of labor, and excellent organization.

MILITARY THEORY RESEARCH TRENDS ENUMERATED

HK131031 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0413 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A number of military scientists have suggested that China's research in military theory be opened up and oriented toward the latest trends of development in world military technology. The latest scientific and technical products should be absorbed to guide the buildup of China's Army as a strong force.

In a report, today's JIEFANGJUN BAO revealed that the newspaper had invited some experts of the Academy of Military Sciences to hold talks on how to adapt research in military theory to the shifts in military strategy.

Zheng Wenhan, president of the Academy of Military Sciences, holds the view that with military theory in a stagnant and backward state, a heavy price would inevitably be paid in future wars. A point worth noting is that some militarily powerful countries, especially the two superpowers, have not relaxed military theory research in the least despite their advanced weapons and equipment. They have incorporated military theory in an escalating arms race, continuously proposing new strategic, combat, and tactical theories to strengthen their own war machines.

Experts of the Academy of Military Sciences say that China's military theory should be an open scientific system. They suggest that new sciences be taken as a basis for making military forecasts and studying strategic countermeasures. So-called new sciences mean new scientific methods represented by systems, information, control, and other ideas, and the latest multidisciplinary [heng duan 2897 2451] sciences, and so forth. They say that in China's military theory research, we must without exception absorb and apply these latest products and take the impact of new sciences on military sciences as the focus in achieving breakthroughs in China's military theory research.

RETRAINING CLASS FOR MILITARY TRANSFERS BEGINS

OW131220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 11 Mar 86

[By reporter Gai Yumin]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- A class cosponsored by the office of the State Councils' leading group for reassignment of retired army men and cadres, the PLA General Staff headquarters, and the headquarters of the Air Force and the armed police force for retraining military cadres awaiting transfer to civilian departments opened in Beijing today. This is a new attempt to reform the placement of military cadres in civilian departments.

Attending the retraining class, in which courses will be taught by professors and lecturers from the China People's University, are 280 cadres from units stationed in Beijing and units under the armed police force. In addition to providing the needed training for this year's retirees prior to their reporting to the local departments, the training classes will also evaluate their performance and plan their assignments on this basis. It is expected that the integration of training, evaluation and placement will help improve the management and placement of prospective retirees.

To keep up with the reduction-in-strength reorganization of the armed forces, all local authorities have attached great importance to the retraining of those cadres who are to be retired from the armed forces. Most of the retraining, however, used to be conducted after the retirees had reported to the local departments. Since these former military cadres had already started working at their new posts, more often than not they could not spare the time to take part in the retraining. Moreover, the time before their departure from the military was not fully utilized. This problem has now been fairly successfully resolved through the cooperation of the military and civilian departments in cosponsoring classes for retraining prospective retirees.

Attending the opening ceremony were Jiao Shanmin, member of the State Council's leading group for reassignment of retired military personnel and cadres and vice minister of labor and personnel; Xu Huizi, deputy chief of the General Staff; and others. They urged the military and local authorities to make a concerted effort to make the training class a success, and explore new ways and new experiences for training retiring cadres so that they will play a more successful role in national construction.

HONG XUEZHI ATTENDS TREE PLANTING IN BEIJING

OW131201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA) -- Responsible persons of the Central Military Commission and of major PLA units stationed in Beijing joined PLA commanders and fighters today in planting trees in Qingnian Hu Park.

Qingnian Hu Park was built jointly by PLA units in Beijing and residents of Beijing Municipality. Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and chairman of the PLA Greening Committee, and other leading comrades were warmly welcomed at the park by Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality. The military and government leading comrades shoveled earth and watered trees shoulder, and cordially talked with one another while they worked. Chen Xitong expressed gratitude to the PLA commanders and fighters for their contributions to greening the capital. Hong Xuezhi said: Greening the capital is a concern of the people of Beijing and a duty of PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Beijing. Both military personnel and civilians should contribute to greening the capital.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ON CADRE WORK IN RURAL AREAS

OW140443 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Rural work teams consisting of more than 500 cadres from departments directly under the provincial authority, which were organized in accordance with a decision of the provincial party committee, started to leave for 25 old revolutionary base areas, mountainous counties, and remote counties on 11 March. They will help these areas develop in a planned way.

The main tasks of these teams are to publicize and implement the guidelines laid down by the central and provincial rural work conferences; promote the development of rural reforms and commodity economy; help peasants shake off poverty and become better off; and assist rural party organizations in effectively carrying out party rectification and speeding up the building of spiritual civilization.

The provincial party committee held a send-off meeting for the rural work teams on 3 March. Huang Huang, Shi Junjie, Liu Guangcai, and other responsible comrades of the provincial party committee were present. In his speech, Comrade Huang Huang hoped that the cadres going to work in rural areas would show respect for basic-level organizations and cadres, vigorously organize peasants to develop production, and be concerned with the well-being of the masses.

FUJIAN ISSUES RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION CIRCULAR

OW131415 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Dispatch by the Secretariat of the Office of the Group For Guiding Party Rectification Under the Provincial CPC Committee]

[Excerpts] Recently the Office of the Group For Guiding Party Rectification Under the Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular calling for serious efforts to resolve several problems that need urgent solutions at the current document-study phase of party rectification in townships and towns so as to ensure that the study is carried out without perfunctoriness.

The circular points out: Thanks to the previous efforts made to organize investigations, train backbone personnel, and make corrections prior to the initiation of party rectification, the work of party rectification in townships and towns of our province has had a good beginning and has shown a gratifying trend of development. There are also some weaknesses and problems, however, which must be resolved with a serious effort:

1. Good work must be done to train backbone personnel for party rectification. Some counties have failed to meet the requirements for training such backbone personnel. The problems are: 1) The time set for training is too short and the training lasts only 4 days in some cases; 2) too few people receive training, and those who should be trained are not included in the training program; 3) key cadres are not trained; and 4) meetings are held as a substitute for training. These counties must pay attention to correcting their shortcomings and earnestly train backbone personnel according to the demands.

2. Quality work should be ensured in studying the documents. Some townships and towns have not set a high demand for the document-study phase. First, the time set for study is too short.

Second, those engaged in study cannot come together. In particular, some leading comrades cannot sit down to study. Third, the key points to be studied have not been made clear. Success in studying the documents is the foundation for successful party rectification. At the document-study phase, all personnel engaged in study must come together, devote their time to study, and concentrate on study.

3. There should be able leadership directing the work of party rectification. The county CPC Committee should establish a highly powerful leadership system. A system with each cadre assuming the responsibility for a given area on the principle of division of work should be instituted. Secretaries of county CPC Committees should devote their main efforts to party rectification.

4. The work of party rectification in different "departments" and "regions" should be well coordinated.

5. Liaison personnel and traveling inspectors for party rectification of various prefectures, cities, and counties should go to the forefront of party rectification in townships and towns as soon as possible.

6. No haste should be made to develop party rectification at the village level. The urgent task before township and town party committees is to focus their efforts on party rectification at the township and town level.

7. Ideological work in connection with the study of documents on party rectification should be strengthened.

8. At the village level, documents should be studied, and mistakes corrected prior to the initiation of party rectification.

While developing party rectification at the township and town levels, efforts should be made to publicize among village cadres and masses the guidelines contained in the "circular" of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and do successful ideological work.

The circular stresses: Now most townships and towns are beginning to study documents in connection with party rectification. This incipient work should be grasped firmly and in a down-to-earth way. It is imperative resolutely carry out the contents of the "circular" of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the "opinions" of the provincial CPC Committee. Moreover, earnest efforts should be made to learn from Benxi County's experience in conducting party rectification in townships and towns as recommended by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. It is imperative that this work is based on reality. Equally every effort must be made to earnestly grasp the work of party rectification; take concrete measures; pay attention to real results; give prominence to enhancing party spirit and rectifying party style; place education concerning party purposes at the fore; straighten the guiding thought for rural work; and make a serious efforts to enhance the leadership over the study of documents on party rectification so that this study will be earnestly carried out without perfunctoriness.

SHANGHAI CPC SECRETARY ADDRESSES FIFTH CONGRESS

HK131111 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by reporter Zhang Shihong: "Shanghai CPC Municipal Secretary Rui Xingwen Addresses the Fifth Shanghai CPC Congress -- Shanghai Enters a New Stage of Transformation and Revitalization"]

[Text] At the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress which was called not long ago, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, pointed out that Shanghai has begun to enter a new stage of transformation and revitalization and that a new situation in the socialist modernization construction will be comprehensively opened up.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, remarkable achievements were made in Shanghai's economic reform and construction. An excellent tendency of sustained and stable growth has emerged in Shanghai's national economy. With an average annual GNP growth rate of 8.8 percent, the Sixth 5-Year Plan was completed 1 year ahead of time. The main proportional relations tended to be harmonious and the rural economy in the suburban areas grew overall and steadily. Market supplies have become ample rather than being scarce. Because of the scope of opening up and expansion to both foreign countries and other parts of the country Shanghai has established direct trade relations with over 160 countries and regions, introduced over 800 technological items and set up economic ties with 28 provinces and cities in the country. The tertiary industry is also developing rapidly and the investment structure has begun to be rational.

Nevertheless, the tasks confronting Shanghai are still arduous. Shanghai is now playing a decisive role in the economic construction of our country. What will Shanghai become? This is of great concern to the people of the whole municipality and the whole country. Leading comrades of the central authorities once said that Shanghai should give full play to its role as a highly-functional key city and that Shanghai should become a trailblazer in the four modernizations drive. In February last year, after repeated discussions and examination, the State Council approved the "Outline Report on Strategies for Shanghai's Economic Development" which proposes Shanghai's development orientation, strategic objectives by the end of this century as well as the principles, tasks, and measures for implementation.

How are these strategic tasks to be realized? The Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress pointed out: During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, Shanghai should emphatically grasp well three major things: First, strengthen infrastructure; second, actively make use of foreign capital; and third, accelerate the advance of science and technology and the training of talented people.

The main difficulty for Shanghai is that its infrastructure has been backward for a long time and needs to be improved as quickly as possible. The principle for solving this difficulty is to base Shanghai on its present condition, make long-term plans, effect both permanent cures and temporary solutions, and carry out an overall transformation. In the coming 5 years, in infrastructure construction, we should stress urban transportation, posts and telecommunications, energy supplies, environmental improvements, and housing, so as to improve investment and living conditions.

In making use of foreign capital, Shanghai should proceed from a strategic point of view, be bold in contracting loans, and take bigger steps; but in actual practice it should do so according to its capabilities and earnestly make good preparations. It can adopt varied forms, but the key lies in strengthening its ability to repay. Therefore, Shanghai Municipality has decided to make expanding its exports and strengthening its capability to earn foreign exchange the main directions to attack in developing the national economy of the municipality. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to increase nontrade earnings in foreign currencies, vigorously develop tourism, international air and sea transports and expand exports of labor services. Regarding the issues of talented people, the top priority task is to integrate the transformation of old enterprises with the development of burgeoning industries, so as to bring into play Shanghai's superiority in technology and put industry in Shanghai onto a new track of development. In order to speed up the training of talented people, speciality organizations in Shanghai's colleges and universities will be readjusted. Meanwhile, efforts will be made to develop multilevel adult education and technological training centers will be established in every district, county, and bureau.

With a view toward doing these three major things well, carrying out the economic structural reform has become imperative. Leading comrades of the central authorities have pointed out that Shanghai's urban reform should go ahead of other places in the county and make breakthroughs. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the economic structural reform in Shanghai will develop in depth and make important breakthroughs.

NAMELISTS FOR SHANGHAI'S NEW LEADING POSITIONS

OW131435 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The First Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee was held at the Shanghai Exhibition Center on 7 and 8 March.

Comrade Rui Xingwen presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were 58 members of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and 14 alternate members of the committee. Members of the Shanghai Municipal Advisory Commission and the Shanghai municipal Discipline Inspection Commission as well as comrades Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, and Li Guohao were present at the meeting as observers.

After a discussion among all members of the municipal CPC Committee, the meeting approved the election procedures. After group deliberations, it approved the namelist of candidates for leading positions in the municipal CPC Committee, and elected a scrutineer-general and scrutineers. On the morning of 8 March, all members of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee, and the secretary and deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee.

The plenary meeting approved the election of the chairman, vice chairman, and members of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Advisory Commission by a plenary meeting of the municipal Advisory Commission. The plenary meeting also approved the election of the secretary, deputy secretaries, and members of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission by a plenary meeting of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission.

The namelist of leaders of the municipal CPC Committee is as follows:

Secretary: Rui Xingwen.

Deputy secretaries: Jiang Zemin, Yang Di, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo

Members of the Standing Committee: Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Yang Di, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Chen Tiedi (female), Sun Guizhang, Zhang Dinghong, Ping Changxi, Zeng Qinghong, Mao Jingquan, Shi Zhusan, and Zhu Zongbao.

The first plenary meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Advisory Commission was held at the Shanghai Exhibition Center on 7 March. Thirty-three members of the municipal Advisory Commission attended the meeting, which was presided over by Comrade Chen Guodong.

After discussion among all members of the commission, the meeting approved election procedures. After group deliberations, it approved the namelist of candidates for leading positions in the municipal Advisory Commission, and elected a scrutineer-general and scrutineers. In the afternoon, all members of the commission elected, by secret ballot, the chairman, vice chairman, and members of the Standing Committee of the municipal Advisory Commission. The namelist is as follows:

Chairman: Chen Guodong

Vice chairman: Zhao Xingzhi

Members of the Standing Committee: Chen Guodong, Zhao Xingzhi, Zhou Ke, Xiao Ka, Dong Jiabang, Xiao Ju, and Song Xinlu.

The first plenary meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission was held at the Shanghai Exhibition Center on 7 March. Forty-eight members of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission attended the meeting, which was presided over by Comrade Zhang Dinghong.

After discussion among all members, the meeting approved election procedures. After group deliberations, it approved the namelist of candidates for leading positions in the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, and elected a scrutineer-general and scrutineers. In the afternoon, all members elected the secretary, deputy secretaries, and members of the Standing Committee of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission. The namelist is as follows:

Secretary: Zhang Dinghong

Deputy Secretaries: Wei Jimin and Zhu Daren

Members of the Standing Committee: Zhang Dinghong, Wei Jimin, Zhu Daren, Yang Qing, Qu Yunbao, Huang Hanwen, Lei Jianhui (female), Sun Weiguo, and Zhuang Guoqing.

LIN RUO ADDRESSES GUANGDONG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION RALLY

HK131041 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial conference on discipline inspection work held a rally this afternoon. Lin Ruo, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; and Wang Ning, deputy secretary, delivered important speeches respectively, further mobilizing party organizations at all levels throughout the province to resolve to grasp party style unremittingly and to the end and to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style throughout the province at an early date.

In his speech, Comrade Lin Ruo talked about five issues: 1) We must basically appraise the current party style; 2) the key to grasping party style lies in leadership; 3) the strict administration of party affairs is the important guarantee for realizing a turn for the better in party style and for wresting new victories in economic construction and all aspects of work; 4) to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style, we must deal with bad people and bad deeds and commend good people and good deeds, step up investigating and dealing with big and important cases, set up positive typical examples, disseminate good people and good deeds on a large scale; and 5) CPC committees at all levels must deepen understanding of the importance of discipline inspection work and really strengthen leadership.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: As in the whole country, party style is now markedly improving in the whole province. However, many problems still exist. Some problems are fairly serious. In view of this, we must have a clear understanding and a correct appraisal.

Comrade Lin Ruo emphatically pointed out that so long as the whole party is determined to grasp party style unremittingly and to the end, we are confident of gradually correcting unhealthy trends and that the fundamental turn for the better in party style is just around the corner. Therefore, the key to grasping party style lies in leadership and the key to leadership lies in enhancing ideology and understanding. So long as leaders of CPC committees at all levels personally grasp party style, we can unswervingly implement the central instructions and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style. Wang Ning, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also delivered an important speech: "It Is Necessary To Unremittingly Correct Party Style."

Today's conference was presided over by Ye Xuanping, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor. Attending today's rally were Guo Rongchang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liang Lingguang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission. Luo Tian, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Wang Dongshun), member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission; (Zhang Quanzhong), deputy director of the Fifth Office of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; and responsible persons of six leadership groups in the province.

GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO AT DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK131444 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The 8-day discipline inspection work meeting, which was convened by the provincial CPC Committee, concluded yesterday afternoon in Guangzhou.

The meeting pointed out: The key to really correcting party work style rests with the fact that we should heighten the understanding of leading cadres at all levels, should speak less but do more practical work, should work hard in handling major cases, and should strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party work style.

The meeting fully reflected the determination of the provincial CPC Committee on correcting party work style. It is a key meeting for promptly striving for a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. It is also a mobilization rally which helps the province promote and implement the work of correcting party work style.

In the course of the meeting, the participating comrades seriously studied the important instructions of central leaders on correcting party work style; as well as the spirit of the seventh plenum of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. They listened to important speeches by Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Wang Ning, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. They also exchanged experiences in the work. In connection with the reality, they identified problems and discussed the present tasks of improving party work style.

In their speeches, they unanimously held. At present, the province's situation of correcting party work style is very good; and the work is very promising.

The meeting urged the party committees at all levels to seriously understand the spirit of the meeting, and really convey it to the leading cadres at all levels as well as the party members. They should manage to mobilize everyone to take part in the work. They should start from the leading organs and leading cadres. The provincial organs and leading cadres should set examples for the province as a whole and take the lead in seriously hitting at unhealthy tendencies. When consolidating the party work style, all units must act in connection with their local conditions, particularly laying stress on the unhealthy tendencies in various trades. They should seriously handle the major cases, particularly cases concerning leading cadres and their children. Under no circumstances are they allowed to tolerate evil, which means to abet it.

GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO ON DEVELOPING MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

HK130805 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] According to NANFANG RIBAO, after his recent inspection of the work in some mountainous areas of Huiyang and Meixian Prefectures, Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that since the areas have implemented the spirit of the provincial conference on work in mountainous areas, the broad masses have actively developed afforestation, planted trees, and transformed mountains to become rich. CPC committees at all levels must avoid giving only vague and general directions, go deep into practice, give meticulous guidance, and do the work of exploiting and building mountainous areas in a down-to-earth manner.

Around the Yuanxiao festival [the 15th day of the 1st month of the lunar calendar], Comrade Lin Ruo went to some mountainous areas of Heyuan, Xingning, Pingyuan, Jiaoling, Meixian, Wuhua, Zijin, and Tongguan to examine the implementation of the provincial conference on work in mountainous areas. He and local cadres and masses discussed the problem of how to speed up the development of mountainous areas.

Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out that in these mountainous counties, an upsurge of the masses developing orchard cultivation has been launched. The situation is excellent. But most people are developing orchard cultivation, and few are developing afforestation work.

All localities must continue to carry out ideological mobilization among the masses in a deep-going and meticulous way, further implement the policies on mountains and forests, and swiftly launch an upsurge of developing afforestation.

When learning that some people in Meixian's mountainous areas pulled up bushes and joined together scattered pieces of mountainous land for developing afforestation, Comrade Lin Ruo said that this method of putting undue stress on joining together scattered pieces of mountainous land and developing a unitary product should not be advocated. We must advocate the method of developing mixed forest. The method of destroying mixed forests to plant China fir trees is no good, as the loss may outweigh the gain. Our slight carelessness may result in serious soil erosion. Another problem is that some areas, having noticed that growing oranges and sugarcane earn more, have rushed headlong into growing oranges and sugarcane, resulting in excessive areas for the growing of oranges and sugarcane. This also merits our serious attention.

Comrade Lin Ruo said that whether developing afforestation or orchard cultivation, we must proceed from local realities and act in accordance with local conditions. We must avoid the tendency of growing whatever others have grown and blind development.

HUBEI TOWN DEVELOPS MEASURES TO CHECK EGALITARIANISM

HK120555 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Xiantao Town of Mianyang County adopted new measures for dealing with egalitarianism which had developed in the work of subsidizing agricultural income with profits earned by industry. It therefore effectively mobilized the peasants' initiative in tilling fields.

Last year, Xiantao Town allocated 350,000 yuan from the accumulative funds of industry to subsidize the income of 2,000-odd agricultural laborers. Each of them received on average 175 yuan. As a result, some peasants only tilled the fields superficially though the collective had given them money. This was not the result expected by the collective.

Early this year, the Xiantao Town government broke away from the practice of eating from the same big pot when subsidizing the income of agriculture with profits earned by industry. It formulated new measures for subsidizing under three kinds of conditions, not subsidizing under three kinds of conditions, and carrying out reforms in three areas. The amount of subsidies was linked to the amount of labor. Those who produce less than before must make compensation for the loss, in addition to being disqualified from receiving subsidies.

Radio Comments

HK120557 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The aim of subsidizing agricultural income with profits earned by industry is to mobilize the peasants' initiative and to consolidate the agricultural base. However, many localities provide subsidies on a population basis when subsidizing agricultural income with profits earned by industry. Consequently, they cannot achieve the aim although they have spent the money. Therefore, we can see that the practice of eating from the same big pot is also impractical in the work of subsidizing the agricultural income with profits earned by industry.

The method adopted by Xiantao Town of Mianyang County that the amount of subsidies be linked to land construction and economic results is a good one. Of course, we may adopt other effective methods. But no matter what method we choose, we must pay attention to the point that it must be effective in mobilizing the peasants' initiative to till the land and improve the agricultural production volume.

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY ON RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

SK140748 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled "The Entire Party Is Engaged in Realizing a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style and Leaders Take the Lead in This Work" at a conference on rectifying party style, sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee on the morning of 13 March.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: The provincial-level organs should be the first in realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style within this year. Simultaneously, the organs directly under the cities, prefectures, and counties should basically realize this work. All localities and departments should proceed from reality to set the targets or realizing this work, assign tasks to the units, and designate party and government leaders to take responsibility for the work. The leading cadres who fail to fundamentally improve the party style of their units on schedule should be considered unqualified. The leading cadres of the units with serious problems should be punished for a breach of duty. The CPC Committees and the organization departments at all levels should regard the results of leading cadres' grasping party style as important contents for assessing their competence. We must persist in the principle of appointing cadres according to their political integrity and ability, and avoid putting in important positions so-called able persons with prominent merits or amazing demerits. Those who made notable achievements in grasping party rectification should be commended or awarded.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: At present we must pay attention to the following three tasks. First, we should organize study classes for the rectification of party style for the leaders of all departments and bureaus. Second, the units should grasp the work of straightening out unhealthy practices and the work of investigating and handling the cases in violation of the law and discipline. Third, we should examine the situation in which leaders of units make plans for grasping party style and fundamentally improving party style, and immediately solve problems if any are encountered.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: The provincial CPC Committee calls on the CPC committees at and above the county level to regularly conduct democratic activities with a view to rectifying the party style of the members of the leading bodies at various levels. This is an important measure for mobilizing the entire party to improve party style.

Comrade Sun Weiben criticized: Some units have failed to seriously handle cases in violation of the law and discipline. They only imposed fines on the law and discipline violators instead of punishing them according to party and administrative discipline, and only took party and administrative disciplinary action against the violators instead of punishing them according to law. From the objective point of view, they encouraged the development of the evil trends.

He pointed out: In order to correct the unhealthy practices, rectify party style, and realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style, we must strictly enforce party discipline, seriously handle party affairs, thoroughly and strictly investigate and handle the major and appalling cases, and ensure that everybody is equal before party discipline and state law. While firmly investigating and handling the cases of taking advantages of one's power to seek personal gain and the cases in violation of economic law and discipline, we must pay attention to investigating and handling the serious problems of bureaucratism and political liberalism.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: In rectifying party style, we must avoid conducting mass movements, but pay attention to the voice of the broad masses of the people and accept the suggestions made by the people and the lower levels. At present we should pay attention to handling well relations between reform and the work of straightening out party style. We must persistently grasp economic construction and reform on the one hand, and the spiritual civilization and party style on the other hand so as to unswervingly continue achieving reform and to persistently rectify party style.

LIAONING MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG MEETING

SK080601 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The Shenyang Military Region held a meeting from 2 to 5 March to exchange experiences in learning from Lei Feng and the heroic models. The meeting held: The spirit of Lei Feng should be all the more carried forward in the new historical period. Activities of learning from Lei Feng should be carried out unswervingly, and breakthroughs and development should be achieved.

At present we should set the training of new persons with ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline as the keynote of the activities, continuously enrich them, and combine them with activities of learning from the advanced persons of this era and from the advanced examples of our own units, and with the performance of our various duties. In the new situation, the activities of learning from Lei Feng should be embodied in the achievements in the service for the four modernizations drive, in the improvement of party style, in the study of scientific and general knowledge, in attaining competence, and in the performance of our work. Leading cadres should take the lead in learning from Lei Feng, and should greatly support the advanced examples in learning from Lei Feng. They should support healthy trends, and exert great efforts to check evil ones. Persons who suppress, criticize, and even attack or retaliate against advanced examples should be sternly dealt with.

The meeting commended 39 regimental organizations and 31 individuals advanced in learning from Lei Feng and the heroic models. Among them, 5 units and 10 individuals were named as pacesetters. Liu Jingsong, commander, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, of the Shenyang Military Region, attended the meeting.

LIAONING SECRETARY'S SPEECH AT CADRE MEETING

SK130710 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpts of speech by Li Guixian, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, delivered at the 11 March meeting of cadres of the provincial organs]

[Text] Comrade Li Guixian talked about two issues in his speech. First, the provincial-level organs should fully understand the importance of their task for taking the lead in straightening out party style. Second, they should enhance their confidence in realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style as scheduled. On the issue of fully understanding the importance of the task for taking the lead in straightening out party style, he said that this is a demand of urgent importance for accelerating the pace of revitalizing Liaoning and for successfully realizing the general task in the new period.

Comrade Li Guixian said: Having successfully accomplished the Sixth 5-Year Plan, this year we have entered the new period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, this year we have entered the new period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Thus, the coming 5 years is a key period for laying a good foundation for bringing about an economic leap in the future. Whether or not we can continue to win a battle in these 5 years is of decisive significance for vitalizing Liaoning, prefulfilling the doubling targets, and successfully striding into the new 21st century.

In order to fulfill this task, we must continue to rely on the arduous efforts of the people of the whole province. The fulfillment of this task depends to a large extent on the exemplary role of all party members, in particular, the thinking, work style and mental outlook of the party-member cadres of the provincial-level organs. This is because the provincial-level organs play the role of advisory department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government in formulating principles, policies, and tasks; the role of command department for making arrangements for practical work; and the key role in carrying out various tasks. If they indulge in unhealthy practices, are lax in discipline, wantonly handle affairs, and blindly give directions, these organs will meet obstacles in carrying out the work at the outset and will be unable to mobilize the people throughout the province to engage in the tasks in all fields.

Simultaneously, vitalizing Liaoning and realizing the four modernizations will become empty talk. First, we must understand that only when party style in the provincial-level organs is straightened out and when these organs are built into institutions with a firm political orientation, capable organization, strict discipline, and high work efficiency can these organs lay a good foundation for winning victory and better guide the people throughout the province to work for the realization of the great grand goals. Second, judged from their positions and functions, we know that only when the provincial-level organs are the first to straighten out their party style can a fundamental turn for the better in party style of the whole province be realized.

The central authorities directed that the central organs should set an example to the whole country in realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style. As for a province, the provincial-level organs are the leading organs as well as the nerve center of the province; thus, party style in these organs may greatly affect the party style of the whole province and the party organizations at all levels as well as the social conduct of the whole province. This is what is called the lower levels following the example of the higher levels, and the lower levels being affected with what the higher levels are fond of.

We must affirm that notable changes have really taken place in party style in the provincial-level organs. However, many problems of party style still exist. To put it briefly, some cadres with individualistic thinking have taken advantage of their power to seek private gain at public expense and have tried to seek privilege; some cadres have even adopted various means to seek material advantages; and some cadres with a bureaucratic work style are far divorced from the masses and reality, like to do superficial and ostentatious things, work without efficiency, have the habit of indulging in empty talk instead of doing solid work, like to take countermeasures against the policies set forth by the higher levels, and have no political enthusiasm or strong sense of responsibility for their work.

Here is a question that we must particularly point out, that is, some individuals have taken advantage of their functions and powers to pervert justice for bribes and to commit blackmail and fraud; some have even violated party discipline and state law. We cannot tolerate such people and should impose due punishment on them. The provincial CPC Committee also has a grave responsibility for the occurrence of the aforementioned problems. Thus, we will sincerely accept the criticisms of the masses, examine ourselves with feelings of deep remorse, and immediately correct these problems.

On the issue of strengthening confidence in realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style as scheduled, Comrade Li Guixian said: The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee holds that only when the provincial-level organs make up their minds and strengthen their confidence in thoroughly grasping the work of realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style can they possibly achieve the work as scheduled.

Since we decided to firmly grasp the six unhealthy practices in line with Document No 57 issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, above-quota cars have been sealed up for safekeeping, the tendencies of using public funds to give dinners have basically been eliminated. We must notice that at present, the party style is gradually taking a favorable turn as a result of people from higher levels to lower ones being engaged in correcting unhealthy practices. Thus, we must seek a unity of thinking and foster firm confidence. Striving to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style of the provincial-level organs is a task of political importance ahead for all party-member cadres of provincial-level organs. We will experience a severe test to successfully accomplish this task. The provincial CPC Committee has decided that it will strive to go through this test in order to enjoy the confidence of the people and to certainly win this battle.

We must resolutely implement the principle of first firmly and second persistently improving party style set forth by the CPC Central Committee to mobilize the entire party to tightly and really grasp the work of rectifying party style. It is necessary to particularly stress that leaders at all levels must eliminate signs of flabbiness and be brave in facing difficulties and struggling against unhealthy practices. Lenin always said that the cadres of the party should earnestly work for us instead of making advertisements for us. Our leading comrades should firmly remember the party's purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, get rid of selfish ideas and personal considerations, smash the network of personnel relations, encourage healthy trends, and be resolute in grasping party style. The leading comrades who indulge in unhealthy practices should thoroughly examine themselves and resolutely correct their own mistakes so as to make sure that they will take on a new look in undertaking their work. We should rigorously handle the party's affairs and persistently treat everybody as equal before party discipline. No matter what posts they hold, people who violate party discipline and administrative discipline should be handled according to party and administrative discipline. Those who commit crimes by violating the law should be punished according to the law.

Comrade Li Guixian said: Here is an issue that I must seriously emphasize, that is, we must seriously punish those leaders who continue to indulge in unhealthy practices after the issuance of Document No 57 of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee. Thus, we must do more solid work instead of uttering empty talk, seek truth from facts to solve problems, and make ideological preparations for undertaking a long-term battle. We must resolutely implement the demand of the central authorities for putting reform first before everything and try to create favorable social conditions for reform through rectifying party style so as to ensure the smooth progress of reform.

Comrade Li Guixian concluded: We believe that only when the party-member cadres of the provincial-level organs take the lead in rectifying unhealthy practices can a fundamental turn for the better in party style of the province be realized, the implementation of the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan be greatly be promoted, and the glorious tasks of going all out to make the country strong, vitalizing Liaoning, serving the entire country, and entering the world will certainly be realized.

GANSU PARTY, ARMY LEADERS PLANT TREES IN LANZHOU

HK130213 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] On Arbor Day, 12 March, some 50,000 people in Lanzhou City planted trees in various parts of the city. Party, government, and army leaders including Li Ziqi and Zhao Xianshun took part in this activity.

SHAANXI LEADERS PLANT TREES ON ARBOR DAY

HK130159 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Provincial party and government leaders Bai Jinian, Li Qingwei, Dong Jichang, Zhou Yaguang, Zhang Bin, Xu Shanlin, Sun Kehua, and Lin Jinzhou took part in planting trees at key points in Xian City on 12 March.

XINJIANG OPENS PARTY PLENARY SESSION 13 MARCH

HK140125 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The third enlarged plenary session of the third Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee opened in Urumqi today. The main tasks of the meeting are to sum up work in 1985, make arrangements for work in 1986, discuss and approve the outline for the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the region, study and implement the series of central documents, regulations, and circulars on improving party style and make arrangements for further improving party style, and especially for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style in regional organs.

Janabil, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided at the session today. Wang Enmao, Amudong Niyazi, and Zhang Sixue attended. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Song Hanliang delivered a speech entitled "Carry Forward the Cause and Forge Ahead Into the Future, Unite and Make Great Efforts To Win New Victory in All Work in 1986." Summing up the work of 1985, he said: Last year we victoriously completed the national economic and social development plans. The economic situation is getting better and better.

Regarding the arrangements for this year's work, Comrade Song Hanliang stressed eight main tasks: 1) Strive to do a good job in economic work and fulfill the national economic and social development plan for 1986. 2) In accordance with the central principles, further promote the reform of the economic structure and all other reforms. 3) Work hard to improve party style and strive for a marked turn for the better throughout the region this year. 4) Further consolidate and develop the excellent situation of nationality unity in the region. 5) Strengthen political and legal work and achieve a steady improvement in social order. 6) Give full play to the important role of the production and construction corps in all undertakings in the region. 7) Strive to transform the backward state of ideological and political work. 8) Further strengthen and improve party leadership.

Regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Tomur Dawamat delivered an explanation on the draft outline of the region's Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development.

XINJIANG INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK130921 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Drought is now a serious problems in the region, and is becoming more widespread and more serious. This serious drought has not only directly affected the region's agricultural production and animal husbandry, but could also endanger the smooth progress of the region's economic development. To fully arouse the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses for fighting drought to win a bumper harvest, to properly carry out the work of fighting drought, and to ensure the fulfillment of this task, the regional people's government recently made a decision on questions in the current struggle against drought.

The decision demanded that in preventing and fighting drought, all localities must persist in combining the measures of building anti-drought projects and management measures and combining opening up water sources and regulating flow; set up and perfect organs in charge of water use; and institute and perfect the responsibility system for controlling water, so as to effectively implement the task of saving water.

To promote saving water, all localities must do their utmost to institute the system of supplying water by quota. Those who exceed water conservation targets by 10 percent will be given rewards equivalent to 30 percent of the charges for water they save.

The decision said that all large, medium-sized, and small reservoirs which have instituted the system of issuing safe permits in respect of water storage and appointed responsible persons in charge of their safety must strictly implement the reservoir safety control responsibility system. Those reservoirs which have not yet instituted the system of issuing safe permits in respect of water storage and have not appointed responsible persons in charge of their safety must also appoint special persons in charge of reservoir safety control, establish a corresponding reservoir management responsibility system, and assign the task of implementing the system to individuals.

The decision demanded that all trades vigorously carry out anti-drought work, and actively solve their own practical problems in the struggle against drought, such as funds, materials, and postal and telecommunication services. Party and government leaders at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership over anti-drought work. Principal leaders must personally lead cadres from all trades to the anti-drought first line, conduct investigation, and arouse and organize the masses to take part in the struggle against drought and for bumper harvests.

REACTION TO TAIWAN ADB POLICY REPORTED

HK131023 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0243 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Report: "Taiwan's 'Three Nots' Policy Toward the Asian Development Bank Are Strongly Criticized by Government Officials and the Public"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 March (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Taiwan Island was shaken by the news that PRC was formally accepted as a member of Asian Development Bank. Recently, both officials and the public opinion of Taiwan have resented their authorities' "fixed principles" of "not accepting the proposal of changing the name, not withdrawing from the organization, and not attending any meetings."

On 7 March, Chien Han-Sheng [4657 3352 3932] and Lin Ping-sen [2651 3521 2773], members of the "Legislative Yuan," when addressing inquires to a "Legislative Yuan" meeting said: Up to this moment, the authorities still do not acknowledge that they are gradually being isolated in international society. On the contrary, the authorities feel complacent and stress specific relations. This is a kind of mentality displayed by A.Q. [character in Lu Xun's work who interprets his defeats as moral victories.]

Lin Ping-sen pointed out: "We should honestly estimate our strength rather than speaking highly of relationships. Otherwise, we shall be greatly divorced from reality. Of course, to have the name match the reality is the best result. When we fail to get the 'name,' our second best and practical aim is to strive for 'reality.'" He hoped that the authorities would put an end to their conservative, formalistic, passive, rigid, spiritless, and dodgy diplomatic activities and would face the ever-changing world situation.

On 8 March, the "KMT Central Policy Committee" held a "diplomatic" forum. Following the speech of "Foreign Minister" Chu Fu-sung, in which he brought up again the fixed policy concerning Taiwan's membership in the Asian Development Bank, the KMT "Legislative Committee" still urged the authorities to adopt more flexible "diplomatic" policies, so as to make breakthroughs in overcoming the difficult situation. At the forum, Hong Chao-nan [3163 2507 3948] said, "During his two recent overseas trips, he contacted Overseas Chinese and found that nationals residing abroad hoped that the 'government' would become more flexible in implementing the foreign policy."

Some specialists and scholars also made statements and speeches, disagreeing with the authorities' new "three nots" policies. For instance, Lu Ya-li [0712 0068 0500] and Ts'ai Cheng-wen [5591 2973 2429], professors at Taiwan University, as well as Wang Jen-chieh [3769 0086 0267], professor at National Chengchi University, held that Taiwan must first stay in the Asian Development Bank. As for the issue concerning the name, it is a flexible one, and it is hoped that the authorities will give priority to the actual benefits and would re-evaluate their estimation.

TAIPEI RADIO CRITICIZES ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

OW140359 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Asian Development Bank [ADB] has just admitted Communist China as its member and changed the name of the Republic of China as Taipei China. Greater absurdity, there can be none. By agreeing on Peking's terms for admission, ADB and its compliant members have demeaned themselves and dealt justice a shattering blow. ADB did not have the slightest excuse in committing such a blunder, which is a major breach of its own charter in many respects.

ADB's own Constitution states that it is a nonpolitical regional bank. The Republic of China's subscription in the bank is calculated in accordance with the size of the territory and the population presently under its control. At no place in the ADB charter is there any provision calling for the sacrifice of an existing member in order to grant a new membership.

In demanding that the ROC be called Taipei China, Peking has violated the very spirit of the ADB as a nonpolitical organization, and the bank has officially endorsed the violation by granting the communist regime's admission on its own terms. What right does ADB have in demanding a name change on the part of a founding member which has not only faithfully carried out all its obligations but also become a donor nation?

Those who argue that a name change will cause no harm to the Republic of China either are stupid or pretend to be ignorant. They fail to notice that Peking demanded the Republic of China's ouster before submitting its application for admission last year. By insisting that the ROC change its name in return for continued membership in the ADB, Peking has not softened its stand. It has only changed its tactics because the communist regime knew that the ROC would not possibly accept this suggestion. What Peking has done is to force the ROC to tactitly endorse Peking's attempt to downgrade the Chinese government in Taipei as a local authority. This is the first step in the communist attempt to annex Taiwan and destroy the Republic of China.

If the name Teipei China carries no harm to the ROC, one may wonder why Peking has rejected the ROC proposal that it be admitted to the ADB as Peking China. That is why free China has refused to compromise and protested on the name issue. It has every right to remain in the bank under its original name regardless of what the ADB has done or will do.

TAIPEI RADIO URGES 'SUFFICIENT' U.S. ARMS SALES

OW130041 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Paul Wolfowitz, outgoing U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said last week, quote, we take very seriously the requirements on us to meet Taiwan's defense needs, unquote, while pledging that the U.S. is not doing anything that could threaten the security of free China. Wolfowitz was commenting on the proposed \$500 million avionics sale to Communist China to modernize its Air Force. But he seemed to contradict himself when he admitted that U.S. arms sales to Taipei have decreased gradually in recent years on the premise that the threat against Taiwan from Communist China is a declining one and will continue to decline.

Speaking on the same topic, Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said earlier that the Reagan administration faithfully observed the Taiwan Relations Act [TRA] while seeking improved relations with Red China. Mindful of the conflicting pressures, the senator said -- in his words -- quote, I think we will come up with a solution perceived as equitable, and we hope the people in Taiwan will perceive it as equitable also, unquote.

Frankly speaking, the people of free China are not wholly assured even though they don't doubt President Reagan's pledge of friendship. To begin with, the assumption that Peking has no intention to use force against the Republic of China is a false one. The communist regime has definitely refused to renounce the use of force and has now and then made threatening noises even though it is dangling the "one country, two systems" bait.

The premise that Peking will use its beefed-up military strength to cope with the Soviets is equally (?foolish). That is apparent judging from Peking's repeated vow to pursue an independent foreign policy and its continued efforts to improve relations with Moscow while pressing the U.S. for expanded technology transfers.

The Republic of China is in no position to change Washington's China policy which seems to have been fixed since the early 1970's. However, the people of free China do hope that the Taiwan Relations Act will be observed more fully. In other words, the U.S. should sell to the Republic of China weapons sufficient for its defense in terms of quality and quantity. Considering the numerical inferiority of the ROC Armed Forces, the present volume and quality of U.S. arms sales to Taipei are far from enough. There can be no equitable solution of the U.S. conflicting pressures unless Washington honors its pledge under the TRA.

ARTICLE REVEALS CADRES' SEX SCANDALS

HK130911 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 101, 1 Mar 86 pp 9-11

["Notes on a Northern Journey" by Lo Ping: "Sex Scandals About the Top Chinese Communist Leadership -- the Zhou Erfu 'Scandal' and Hao Jianxiu's 'Family Troubles'"]

[Text] Top Chinese Communist cadres and well-known writer Zhou Erfu's "sex scandal" was severely denounced by Deng Xiaoping at the 17 January meeting of the Political Bureau Standing Committee. It has become a frequent topic of talk among people in Beijing cultural circles.

Zhou Erfu and Pornography

By criticizing Zhou Erfu for compromising national dignity and personal integrity Deng Xiaoping meant his "pilgrimage" to the Yosukuni Shrine and his involvement with prostitutes and other "sex activities" in Japan.

It was at the end of October 1985 that Zhou Erfu visited Japan. At that time, Tokyo was holding a "friendly exhibition of paintings by Japanese-Chinese statesmen" including works by 160 important persons of China and Japan (including Hu Yaobang, Wang Zhen, Nakasone, Kakuei Tanaka, and so forth). Zhou Erfu led a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries to attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition to Tokyo. Before the trip, Zhou Erfu wrote a poem with each line containing seven Chinese characters expressing his greetings. The poem is as follows:

The Fabled Island and the Divine Land are separated by only a stream.
Friendship of 1,000 years is unfolding with the arrival of vernal tides.
Cherry blossoms on Mount Fuji are emitting wafts of fragrance from afar.
Plum blossoms are towering like the Kunlun mountains in all their majesty.
Winds and rains give way to rosy clouds that form a cherished raft.
Poems and writings, books and paintings serve as a golden bridge.
At the side of a pool, feelings are aired with a pen.
With the blooming of so many flowers thanks are due to watering from as many hands.

On this trip, Zhou Erfu was indeed fascinated by "Japanese cherries." But he obviously did not behave in all his "majesty." The hotel at which Zhou Erfu stayed in Tokyo was like many others in Japan with television and video equipment. By dropping in a few coins, people can feast their eyes on pornography. There are different categories of pornography depending on the amount of money paid. But Japanese pornographic movies (including legitimate videotapes), like other publications, are controlled by law. There cannot possibly be totally nude scenes. The pay pornography provided by hotels can still less provide scenes of the Swedish and Danish types. It was said that Zhou Erfu spent several thousand yen at the hotel treating himself to pornography. Suggestive scenes appeared on the screen. But Zhou Erfu, with no knowledge of Japanese, failed to catch the meaning. He sent for his female interpreter to "interpret scenes" for him. His case was as a result "brought to light."

Involvement With Dance Halls and Brothels in Shinjuku

Friends in Beijing cultural circles do not agree with the claim that Zhou Erfu had difficulty understanding pornography. In their opinion, in the early 1950's, Zhou Erfu performed "with outstanding color" depicting in his typical work, "The Morning of Shanghai," how capitalists used their young and beautiful wives to seduce Chinese Communist cadres. This was seized upon as part of the "criminal evidence" against him during the Cultural Revolution. Zhou Erfu had many "adopted daughters."

In ordinary times, he always liked to have the "help" of girls in doing things. So a female interpreter was a natural choice for the "interpretation" of pornography. In Japan, Zhou Erfu did visit sex shops. He purchased aphrodisiacs. Aphrodisiacs are banned on the China mainland. Though the case happened abroad, Zhou Erfu, as a Chinese Communist Party member, had at least defied discipline.

Why should Zhou Erfu want to buy aphrodisiacs? This speaks for itself. He is of the stalwart type and looks more than 10 years younger than average people in their "seventies." But he has after all passed the age of 70. Though still lustful, he has after all his physiological limitations. Therefore, he had to resort to the "magic oil of Japan." It was said that to live it up, he headed alone for the busy district of Shinjuku of Tokyo where dance halls, brothels, and the like are. Shinjuku is a well-known red light district where sex services of all kinds are concentrated. Brothels, houses of ill repute appealing to different sexual needs, Turkish baths, sex art demonstration rooms, pink-colored love-making compartments, sex device shops...are everywhere... so many of them that they take up quite a few streets.

A Visit to the Yosukuni Shrine and the Cause of the Embassy's Rage

That Zhou Erfu found himself in trouble in Japan this time had to do with the Chinese communist Embassy in Japan. During his stay in Japan, Zhou Erfu "took a look at" the Yosukuni Shrine, but without first obtaining the approval of the Chinese Embassy. Zhou Erfu, on the strength of his seniority, just thought nothing of the embassy. He headed for the Yosukuni Shrine and kowtowed before the shrine dedicated to the dead.

The Chinese Communists impose many rules of discipline on those traveling abroad on business. This especially applies to members of delegations. For example, in countries having diplomatic relations with the PRC, the activities of these visiting personnel, their places of residence, the units assigned to receive them, and so forth must be cleared with the Chinese Communist Embassy or other authorized organs.

Zhou Erfu's argument for a "look at" the Yosukuni Shrine, just as that of Nakasone to justify his visiting the shrine, was that the Yosukuni Shrine was in honor of not only dead war criminals but also the deceased as the cream of the Japanese nation. Moreover, Zhou Erfu was working on a multivolume story, "The Fall of Nanjing," depicting China's anti-Japanese war. He wanted desperately to visit the shrine to "widen a bit" his horizon. So in his "personal capacity," he visited the Yosukuni Shrine. This move aroused the anger of the people at the embassy. The Chinese Embassy in Japan decided to report it to the CPC Central Committee.

Japanese Leftists Also Lodge a Complaint About Zhou Erfu With the Chinese Communists

Many people are seeking an answer to a question. It is: Who lodged a complaint about Zhou Erfu with the Chinese Communists?

The Chinese Embassy in Japan was obligated to report Zhou Erfu's activities and conduct in Japan to Beijing. This goes without saying. In addition, certain leftists in Japan also filed a complaint to Beijing.

When Zhou Erfu was in Japan it happened that 500 Chinese youths were also there on a visit. Some leftists in Japan held a reception for the Chinese youth delegation and the delegation led by Zhou Erfu. When admitting the guests to the reception, the Japanese side arranged for the entry of the members of the Chinese youth delegation first and then Zhou Erfu and others.

Zhou Erfu considered that this arrangement was putting things in a reverse order and was quite wrong. This drove him mad. Instead of entering he ran away in anger. Later, these Japanese leftists lodged a complaint about Zhou Erfu.

Zhou Erfu was born on 3 January 1914. His original name was Zhou Zuse. He is a native of Jingde County, Anhui and grew up in Nanjing. He graduated from Guanghua University in Shanghai in 1938. The same year he headed for Yanan to take up journalism, publishing, literary writing, and work related to cultural exchanges between China and other countries. In 1947, he spent a period of time in Hong Kong. Since 1949, he has been engaged in united front work and the handling of matters involving foreign countries. In the early 1950's, Zhou Erfu acted as secretary general of the United Front Department of the East China Bureau and deputy director of the United Front Department of Shanghai Municipality. In line with the Chinese Communists' so-called "socialist transformation movement" against the bourgeoisie he wrote "The Morning of Shanghai" (published in 1958). In September 1959, because of his "outstanding performance" in his work, Zhou Erfu was transferred to Beijing. He was still in charge of united front work and matters involving foreign countries. He successively acted as member on the party organization of a Chinese Communist committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Exchanges With Foreign Countries, vice president of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and so forth. He also acted as deputy secretary general of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

Given the many titles involving foreign countries, Zhou Erfu is one of those with the most opportunities to travel abroad among top Chinese communist cadres. Over many years in the past, he has been to Japan, India, Indonesia, Burma, Switzerland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and other countries.

Documents About the Criticism of Zhou Erfu Have Been Slow To Circulate in the Writers Association

Zhou Erfu was a keen advocate of Mao Zedong's literary and art line and a firm believer in the self-serving literary and art dogma requiring "literature and art to serve politics and serve workers, peasants, and soldiers." Except for his "The Morning of Shanghai" in early years having drawn some favorable comments, his other works, such as "Dr Norma Benthune," "A Swallow Perching on the Cliff," and so forth have actually not found many readers. In recent years, he has not come up with any presentable work. He could only respond to the anti-Japanese trend and write an anti-Japanese novel in the form of reminiscences. At the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-Fascist world war and the anti-Japanese war last year, Zhou Erfu said that he wanted to spend 5 to 10 years writing a multivolume story, "The Fall of Nanjing." The first part containing 50,000 Chinese characters has begun to be published in literary and art magazines in serial form.

Now, with Zhou Erfu in trouble, there is no telling whether work on this magnus opus will be continued and whether it will be published. A friend in film circles said to me that at the end of last year, Zhou Erfu provided the recently inaugurated YINGJU WENZHAI BAO [film and drama selections journal] with an inscription of its name. Cao Yu, bona fide dramatist and chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association, also offered the journal an inscription. But Zhou Erfu's inscription was used for the journal. This friend said that according to the usual practice, Zhou Erfu's inscription would now be dropped.

Documents about the criticism of Zhou Erfu have been passed along among departments on foreign affairs. But up to the time of this writing, the spirit of such documents has still not been conveyed to writers at the provincial level. Within the writers association especially no conference has been held to announce or discuss this matter.

The Chinese Communists are still resorting to the old practice. They reveal things to foreign reporters and let the news find its way back to the country.

Some people in the know in Beijing hold that the Chinese Communists have gone too far in handling this "sex incident" about Zhou Erfu. They said that exposing secrets in a person's private life could be the end of him in feudal China. Some people worry that Zhou Erfu would commit suicide, though they have no good feelings toward him. Zhou Erfu has in recent years been affected with megalomania and is not in people's good graces.

Hao Jianxiu's Family Involved With "Scandal"

In Beijing, there has recently circulated "a scandal" among an extremely narrow circle of people. It has also to do with people at the top levels. The strange thing is that the matter is somehow "related to" "friendship between Japan and China."

Who is the number one strong woman among the Chinese Communists? Deng Yingchao has been gradually fading from the scene. Chen Muhua is still "an alternate member" -- an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. At present, the number one strong woman should be Hao Jianxiu, who was promoted as a secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat several months ago.

Something is the matter with Hao Jianxiu's family. She is not a participant in the matter concerned, but she has been disturbed by it.

It is Hao Jianxiu's husband Jiang... who plays the leading role in the case. He is the president of the China-Japan Friendship Hospital in Beijing. The leading lady is a nurse at the hospital, a married woman.

The China-Japan Friendship Hospital was established in November 1958 and located in Yinghua East Street, Heping Alley, Beijing. The medical equipment of the hospital was presented by Japan. It is at present relatively advanced in the country. The hospital's medical fees are also now the highest in Beijing -- higher than those charged by the Beijing Hospital and the Xiehe Hospital. Therefore, the residents of Beijing say that the China-Japan Friendship Hospital serves only the rich and powerful. (It is said that the patients of this hospital are from as many as 80 countries.) The hospital originally planned on setting up several tens of thousands of beds. It now actually has only 2,000 beds. Due to its high fees and the inadequacy of patients, the 2,000 beds available have proved more than enough. The hospital has long been running in the red.

Extramarital Relations of Her Husband as Hospital President Exposed

Not long after the opening of the China-Japan Friendship Hospital, President Jiang fell in love with a young and beautiful nurse. He often found excuses to be near her. He was as a result rewarded. President Jiang often met the nurse, betraying his wife Hao Jianxiu. He sometimes gave the pressure of work or meetings as an excuse for not returning home until the small hours. Hao Jianxiu also had a tight work schedule herself. She had all along been left in the dark. Last year, when the NPC was in session, an NPC deputy visited Hao Jianxiu at her home one evening. She casually asked to see her husband. It turned out that as of 2300, President Jiang had still not come back. Hao Jianxiu said: "He is working in the hospital. He has still not been back."

At the end of last year, President Jiang saw the nurse more frequently. They began to meet constantly at the latter's home. One evening not long ago, when they were having a good time at the nurse's home, it happened that her husband returned. He caught them "in the act." President Jiang was slapped right in the face by the nurse's husband and was scared out of his wits.

Ashen-faced, he knelt before the man asking for forgiveness. After giving him a good scolding, the woman's husband asked him to write a letter of repentance. President Jiang could do nothing but obey. After "handing over the paper," he silently slipped out of his girlfriend's home. He thought that this was the end of the matter. But the nurse's husband was not one to be imposed upon. He made the hospital president admit to his mistake in writing just to get hold of some legally effective evidence. With evidence of a crime in his possession, he turned directly to the Ministry of Public Health with a complaint against the culprit.

Given no "crime of adultery" specified in the mainland's criminal code, the hospital president was required only to make a self-review. There was no need for him to undergo legal punishment. But the Chinese Communists secretly "removed" him from the post of hospital president, and he was transferred away from the China-Japan Friendship Hospital. Now the post of the president of the hospital remains unfilled.

A Strong Woman Selflessly Devoted to Public Service

"If the claim about Jiang... having a busy time at the hospital is false, then it is the truth that Hao Jianxiu is working hard in a selfless spirit." An NPC deputy who knows Hao Jianxiu in Beijing told me: "She is the same as always. Though she is now a central leader with a change in rank, there has been no change in her style."

What kind of style, I asked? She said: "It is her work style, study style, and even life style. There has been no change." For example, she is as cordial toward her old friends as before. Also, as highly placed as a minister (once the minister of textile industry) and a secretary at the central level, she has been content with quite a simply furnished home, which is kept unusually tidy and clean. Her sons and daughters go to schools squeezing their way into public buses or riding bicycles like average citizens, with no abuse of the privilege of a special car. In her work, Hao Jianxiu has driven herself to the extent of what can be called selflessness.

In her youth, Hao Jianxiu almost had no regular schooling. When she started working, she had only 1 year of schooling behind her. That 1 year was one of studies interrupted from time to time. She even failed to write her own name properly. At the beginning of the 1950's, 15-year-old Hao Jianxiu started working. She became one of the first generation of female textile workers since the founding of the PRC. In the 1950's, she invented the "Hao Jianxiu work methods" making a big contribution toward the textile industry. She became a person in the news. She attended the national conference of heroes in 1959. Due to her outstanding work performance, the Chinese Communists gave her special training. She was sent to study for 4 years at the Workers and Peasants Middle School with crash teaching programs under the People's University. After her graduation from the senior middle school, she was sent to the East China Textile College for another 4 years of study. She graduated from the college in the early stages of the "Cultural Revolution."

On the China mainland, almost every worker is off on the "May 1" Labor Day. For Hao Jianxiu, strangely speaking, it is a day of labor in every sense of the word. She said: "I greet every 'May 1' Labor Day with redoubled work and study efforts. I have made a habit of it!" After graduating from college, she returned during the "Great Cultural Revolution" to work as a technician with state textile mill no 6 in Qingdao. Later, she acted as deputy director of state textile mill no 8. Of course, Hao Jianxiu is absolutely indebted to the Communist Party. Her mind is dominated by the Lei Feng-type "loyalty of a special kind." She had no trouble during the "Cultural Revolution." Hao Jianxiu has already turned 50 this year. It is believed that she has all along maintained her old habits.

This strong woman was married in her thirties during the "Cultural Revolution." It was said that husband and wife mixed well. A son and a daughter were born to them. Both are now in middle school. But perhaps because she has worked and studied too hard, their relations have soured. A crisis has hit their marriage. People wonder: "When the news becomes known everywhere, would Hao Jianxiu ask for a divorce?"

In my opinion, Hao Jianxiu is not responsible for the "sex incident" involving her family.

But no matter what, Hao Jianxiu is likely to face "a family crisis." It is hoped that this strong woman that has made it to the top echelon can quickly survive the period of disturbance in her spiritual life.

Did Mao Zedong Compromise His "Integrity?"

People always like to reminisce and associate things with the past. After well-informed residents of Beijing heard news about Zhou Erfu's visit to Japan and Hao Jianxiu's family, they began to talk about Mao Zedong. People said that compared with what Mao Zedong did, the cases of Zhou Erfu and Jiang ... were nothing to speak of.

Well, Mao Zedong had a yard-long record of "extramarital affairs." There were even occasions when people could not tell between what was "marital" and "extramarital." Here is an example. After the downfall of the gang of four with Hua Guofeng in full charge of the country, there was for a time an effort to arrange for the shooting of the film called "The Biography of Yang Kaihui" devoted to the story of the love between Mao Zedong and Yang Kaihui. The news appeared in the press, but nothing came of it. The film was dropped. Why? Western reporters in Beijing are highly sensitive to many things, but none of them followed up the matter. In fact, a careful study could have revealed the great significance of this news. It turned out that when the news became known, several senior Chinese Communist cadres considered that this film could never have been made. This was because these senior cadres knew that this film, aimed at eulogizing the "devoted love" between Mao Zedong and Yang Kaihui, had too much at variance with historical facts. With the Kuomintang butcher's knife pointed at her, Yang Kaihui remained unchanged in her profound love for Mao Zedong. But this was only a demonstration of passionate love on her own part. Mao Zedong was unfaithful to her. After the Autumn Harvest Uprising in 1927, Mao Zedong left Yang Kaihui in Changsha where she took up underground work. Later, he fell in love with 17-year-old He Zizhen. Behind Yang Kaihui's back, he remarried in the spring of 1928. Up to the time the first son was born to He Zizhen in 1929, Yang Kaihui was still doing underground work for Mao Zedong. After she was arrested by the Kuomintang in 1930, she still looked to help from Mao Zedong....

Zhou Erfu's involvement with sex shops and pornography... was regarded by Deng Xiaoping as a case of compromising national dignity and personal integrity. Then what are the charges against Mao Zedong for his action in political and private life?

REGULATIONS CONTROLLING SHENZHEN ACCESS ANNOUNCED

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[By Albert Chan]

[Text] Guangzhou: China's military men and uniformed police will have restricted access to the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone when the long-awaited second border is officially opened next month, after a 20-month trial run.

And visitors from Hong Kong will no longer be required to carry identity cards and re-entry permits issued by the Hong Kong Government at the existing Hong Kong-Shenzhen border. These were among a set of new regulations announced yesterday by the Guangdong Provincial Government aiming at controlling people leaving and entering China's showcase special economic zone.

But already concern has been expressed by several Shenzhen-based officials over the possibility of smuggling across the new boundary into the rest of China as duty-free privileges will be granted to most imported goods from Hong Kong, beginning on April 1. "By granting this privilege, we know that there is great temptation for some mainland Chinese in the zone to smuggle duty-free goods into other parts of China," Mr Zou Erkang, secretary-general of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, said yesterday. He is, however, confident that the border, to be manned by police and customs officers, will be able to check the illicit trade.

According to official statistics, contraband worth 15 million yuan (about HK\$40 million) has been confiscated by Chinese customs officials at the second border line during its trial period. Almost two-thirds of the seizures were found to have been listed as "donations" -- mainly motor vehicles.

Under the new regulations, which contain 16 different clauses, PLA guards and uniformed police will be allowed to enter the special economic zone only if they hold permits endorsed by military personnel with regimental ranking or above. The new regulations will also serve to simplify customs checks at the existing Hong Kong-Shenzhen border in a bid to woo more foreign investment in the special economic zone.

"Under normal circumstances, checking will not be required of luggage passing through our customs checkpoints at the existing Hong Kong-Shenzhen border from next month," said Mr Ding Lifong, secretary-general of the Guangdong Provincial Government. "By simplifying procedures, we hope to encourage more investors to come to Shenzhen. The new border line is therefore beneficial to the economic development of the Shenzhen SEZ," he said.

However, nothing was included in yesterday's announcement about Beijing's reported attempts to introduce a new, freely-convertible currency for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone when the new border -- called by the Chinese the Special Economic Zone Control Line -- comes into full operation. The original Chinese aim was to launch the two moves at the same time to turn the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone into a free economic entity so that more investment from Hong Kong and abroad would be pumped into the area.

But the Chinese have yet to make a ruling on the controversial currency issue, which is a direct result of rampant black-marketeering.

Mr Zou stressed that the opening of the new border and the currency issue should be viewed separately. "It is not necessarily true that one follows the other," he said. The new 86-km border will have six major checkpoints allowing both passenger and vehicular movement.

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